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ISAAC D. G. NELSON,

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FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

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THE NEW YORKER.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE YEAR 1841.

A NEW volume of THE NEW YORKER—the VIIIth semi-annual of the *Folio* and the XIth semi-annual of the *Quarto* edition—will commence on Saturday the 20th of March next. It will be printed on materials entirely new and beautiful type, with every attention to neatness and elegance as well as interest and substantial worth, and no pains spared to render it worthy of the public favor and esteem which it has hitherto enjoyed. The grounds on which the publishers appeal to the reading public for a continuance and extension of its patronage are briefly as follows:

I. The New-Yorker is devoted, more considerably than any other Literary Journal, to scientific and useful intelligence. All new discoveries in Science or Art, all movements tending to improve the condition of Man, mentally, morally, or physically, are eagerly chronicled in its columns.

II. The Editor will labor, with whatever energies he possesses, to advance the cause of Morality, and of Sociable Feeling. No article of licentious or immoral tendency is allowed a place in its columns.

III. Although The New-Yorker takes no part in political contests, yet all Political Intelligence of interest is carefully, impartially, and lucidly presented in its columns. The results of all the Elections are especially stated with great care and fidelity. It is believed that in this respect no paper enjoys, or has labored to obtain, a higher reputation than this.

IV. In its Literary Contents, while efforts are made to minister acceptably to all tastes, but those of the impure and vicious, Utility will be regarded as more important than mere Amusement, or the gratification of unclean minds. Tales, Poems, Reviews, and Essays, will be judicious ly intermingled in its columns, but always with an intense reference to the mental and moral improvement as well as entertainment of the reader.

V. Although the New-Yorker is printed on a large imperial sheet, it is not so large that a man cannot hold it in his hands, or find time in the course of a week to peruse it thoroughly. We deem this a MERIT.

VI. It is not filled up with long stories continued from week to week. 'Master Humphrey's Clock' is the only continuous story presented in its columns.

VII. It is the cheapest literary paper printed weekly in the Northern States.

Friends of a pure and beneficient Literature!—we solicit your countenance and support!

CONDITIONS.—The New-Yorker, *Folio*, or common newspaper form is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Three copies will be sent for five dollars, post-paid.

The *Quarto* edition is printed on a larger sheet of fine paper, with new Advertisements, and with a page of popular Music in each number. It forms 16 pages per number, or two volume of 416 pages each, per annum, (three wide columns to a page) and is afforded to subscribers at the low price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, or two copies for Five Dollars. For binding and preservation, it is believed that no cheaper and better paper than the Quarto New Yorker exists in this country.

☞Any person sending us the above prices for either edition before the 20th of March shall receive the intervening numbers of the present volume without charge.

Inducements to Clubs and Agents—Any person or club sending us Ten Dollars free of charge shall receive therefore *seven* copies of the *Folio* or *five* of the Quarto edition for the ensuing year. For Twenty Dollars *fifteen* copies of the Folio or ten of the Quarto edition will be forwarded, and for any larger amount in proportion. These terms are placed much lower than have ever before been offered, in deference to the general depression of the times, and in the hope of a large increase of our circulation. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by

H. GREELY & CO. 20 Ann St.
New-York, Feb. 10, 1841.

The past to the Future.—The following sentence, from President Quincy's Address at the second centennial celebration of the settlement of Boston, is significant and impressive:—"The great comprehensive truths written in letters of living light on every page of our history,—the language addressed by every past age of New England to all future ages, is this—Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom;freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge, and freedom, virtue, nor knowledge, has any vigor, or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanctions of the Christian religion."

RETORT.—A clergyman in Maine, was accosted in the following manner by an illiterate preacher who despised education: 'Sir, you have been to college. I suppose.' 'Yes, sir,' was the reply. 'I was thankful,' rejoined the former, 'that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without any learning.' 'A similar event' replied the latter, 'took place in Balaam's time.'

PURSUIT OF WEALTH.

The insane and insatiable passion for accumulation, ever ready, when circumstances favor, to seize upon the public mind, is that "love of money which is the root of all evil," that "covetousness which is idolatry." It springs from an undue, an idolatrous estimate of the value of property. Many are feeling that nothing, nothing will do for them, or for their children, but wealth; not a good character, nor well trained and well exerted faculties, not virtue, nor the hope of heaven—nothing but wealth. It is their *god*, and the god of the families. Their sons are growing up to the same worship with all in and to an equally baneful reliance upon it for the future; they are rushed into expenses which the divided property of their father's house will not enable them to sustain; and they are preparing to be, in turn and from necessity, slaves to the same idol. How truly is it written, that, "they that *will* be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition!" There is no need that they should be rich, but they *will* be rich.—All the noblest functions of life may be discharged without wealth, all its highest honors obtained, all its purest pleasures enjoyed; yet I repeat it—nothing—nothing will do but wealth. Disappoint a man of this, and he mourns as if the highest end of his life were defeated. Strip him of this, and I shall point to no unheard of experience when I say—he had rather die than live.

From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

REMARKABLE CONDUCT OF A LITTLE GIRL.

The following extraordinary act was performed by a child in Lyons not long ago, according to a continental paper.

An unfortunate artisan, the father of a family, was deprived of work by the deppressed state of his trade, during the whole winter.—It was with great difficulty that he could get a morsel of food now and then, for his furnished wife and children. Things grew worse and worse with him, and at length, on attempting to rise one morning for the purpose of going out as usual, in quest of employment, he fell back in a fainting condition beside his wife, who had already been confined to her bed by illness for two months. The poor man felt himself ill and his strength entirely gone. He had two boys yet in mere childhood, and one girl about 12 or 13 years old. For a long time the whole charge of the house'd had fallen on this girl. She had tended the sick-bed of her mother, and had watched over her little brothers with more than parental care. Now when the father two was ill, there seemed to be not a vestige of hope in the family, except in the exertions that might be made by her, young as she was.

The first thought of the little girl was to seek for work, proportioned to her strength. But that the family might not starve in the meantime, she resolved to go to one of the houses of charity where food was given out, she had heard, to the poor and needy. The person to whom she addressed herself, accordingly inscribed her name in the list of applicants, and told her to come back again in a day or two, when the case would have been deliberated upon. Alas, during the deliberation her parents and brothers would starve! The girl stated this, but was informed that the formalities mentioned were indispensible. She came again into the street, and, almost agonized by the knowledged how anxiously she was expected with bread at home, she resolved to ask charity from passengers in the public way.

No one heeded the modest, unobtrusive appeal of her outstretched hand. Her heart was too full to permit her to speak. Could any one have seen the torturing anxiety that filled her breast, she must have been pitied and relieved. As the case stood, it is not perhaps, surprising that some rude being unacquainted with the *police*. She was frightened. Shivering with cold, crying bitterly, she fled homewards. When she mounted the stairs and opened the door, the first word she heard was the cries of her brothers for something to eat—bread! she saw her father soothing and supporting her fainting mother, and heard him say—"Bread! she dies for want of food."

"I have no bread!" cried the poor girl, with anguish in her tones.

The cry of disappointment and dispair which came at these words from her father and brother, caused her to recall what she had said, and conceal the truth. "I have not got it yet," she exclaimed, "but I will have it immediately. I have given the baker the money; he was serving some rich people, and he told me to wait or come back. I came to tell that it would soon be here."

After these words, without waiting for a reply she left the house again. A thought had entered her head, and maddened by the distress of those she had loved so dearly, she had instantaneously resolved to put it into execution. She ran from one street to another, till she saw a baker's shop in which their appeared to be no person, and then, summoning all her determination, she entered, lifted a loaf, and fled! The shop keeper saw her from behind. He cried loudly, ran out after her, and pointed her out to the people passing by. The object of her desire taken away, she had no motive to proceed, and was seized at once. They conveyed her towards the office; a crowd as usual having gathered in attendance. The poor girl threw around her departing glances which seemed to seek some favorable object from whom to ask mercy. At least when she had been brought to the court of the police office, and was in waiting for the order to enter, she saw before her a little girl of her own age, who appeared to look on her with a glance full of kindness and compassion.—Under the impulse of the moment, still thinking of her family, she whispered to the stranger the cause of her act of theft.

"Father and mother, and my two brothers are dying for the want of Bread!" said she.

"Where!" asked the little girl anxiously.

"Rue——, No. 10,——. She had only time to add the name of her parents to this communication, when she was carried in before the commissary of the police.

Meanwhile, the poor family at home suffered all the miseries of suspense. Fears of their child's safety, were added to the other afflictions of the parents. At length they heard footsteps ascending the stairs. An eager cry of hope was uttered by all the four unfortunates, but alas! a stranger appeared in the place of their own little one. Yet the stranger appeared in them like an angel.—Her cheeks had a beautiful bloom, and long flaxen hair fell in curls upon her shoulders. She brought to them bread, and a small basket of other provisions. "Your girl," said she "will not be back, perhaps, to-day; but keep up your spirits, see what she has sent you." After these encouraging words, the young messenger of good put into the hands of the father five francs, and then turning around to cast a look of pity and satisfaction on the poor family, who were overcome with emotion, she disappeared.

The history of these five francs is the most remarkable part of the affair. This little benevolent fairy was, (it is almost unnecessary to say,) the same pitying spectator who had been addressed by the abstractor of the loaf at the police office. As soon as she had heard what was said there, she had gone away, resolved to take some meat to the poor family. But she remembered that her mamma was from home that day, and was at a loss how to procure money or food, until she bethought herself of a resource of a strange kind. She recollected a hair-dresser, who lived near her mother's house, and who knew her family. He often commended her beautiful hair, and told her to come to him whenever she wished to have it cut, and he would give her a louisdore for it. This used to make her proud and pleased, but she now thought of it in a different way. In order to procure money for the assistance of a starving family, she went straight to the hair-dresser's put him in mind of his promise, and offered to let him cut off her pretty locks for what he thought them worth.

Naturally surprised by such an application the hair-dresser, who was a kind and intelligent man, made inquiry into the cause of his young friend's visit. Her secret was easily drawn from her, and caused the hair-dresser almost to shed tears of pleasure. He feigned to comply with the conditions proposed, and gave the bargained fifteen francs, promising to come and claim his purchases at some future day. The little girl then bought provisions, got a basket, and set out on an errand of mercy. But before she returned, the hair-dresser had gone to her mother's, found that lady at home, recounted to her the whole circumstances, and that when the possessor of the golden tresses came back, she was gratified by being received in the open arms of her blessed and praising parent.

When the story was told at the police office, by the hair-dresser, the abstractor of the loaf was visited with no very severe punishment. The singular circumstances connected with the case, raised many friends to the artizan and family, and he was soon restored to health and comfort.

ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

"We clip the following from the New York Sunday News, and recommend it to the attention of our female readers. There is a spice of romance in the story that gives it a savour, and as such things do not occur every day in the mixed-up medley, and cold realities of life, we think it should attract particular notice."

"Married, on Thursday, by the Rev. William Ash, Thomas Mowitt, to Charlotte Conroy, both of this city."

The above marriage was consummated in this city, on last Thursday week, and thereby hangs a tale which may be worth the attention of the lovers of the marvellous. Mr. Mowitt is a respectable boss shoemaker, who keeps several men employed, and among the rest was one named John Pelsing, who had ingratiated himself so much in his favor by his faithfulness, industry, and attention, that he made him a partner in the business three years since, and had no cause to regret his kindness. From that period, Mr. Mowitt and Mr. Pelsing were constant friends and companions, and boarded in the same house until about twelve months since, when one day they were subpoened for a coroner's inquest, which was about to be held on the body of a man that had been taken out of the Maiden Lane duck. The deceased had all the appearance of having been a regular dock lorfer, and it was the opinion of all present that he had fallen into the slip while in a state of intoxication; but the verdict—which was given in a few minutes—was merely "found drowned."

The jury being dismissed, Mr. M. turned round to look for his friend and fellow juror, who had been at his side till that moment, but he was gone, and he thought he saw him running at almost full speed up Maiden Lane. This struck him as being curious; and it also reminded him of another curious fact, (at least curious as taken in connection with his sudden flight,) namely, that when Mr. Pelsing had first glanced at the face of the corpse he started, and turned deadly pale. Mr. M. then proceeded to his boarding house, and thence to his store, to look for his partner, but he was to be found at neither; nor did he return that night; nor the next; nor the next; and two months passed away without bringing any intelligence of him, during which time Mr. Mowitt had fully made up his mind that there was some mysterious connection between his friend and the man that was found drowned, and that, in consequence thereof, Mr. Pelsing had in all probability made away with himself.

Well, so matters rested until a certain day in last June, when a lady called at Mr. Mowitt's store, and asked for Mr. Pelsing. She was told the particulars of his story. "And has'nt he been here since?" she enquired.—"Not since," replied Mr. Mowitt. "I know he has," said the lady. "He has not, I assure you, at least, to my knowledge," answered Mr. Mowitt. "But I am positive," said the lady. "What proof have you of it," inquired the shoemaker. "The best in the world," returned the stranger, for I am here, and I and Mr. Pelsing are one and the same person. And strange as it may appear, such was the actual fact.

Well, the question then was, whether Mr. Pelsing was a gentleman or a lady, and it turned out that she was a lady, and more than that, her name wasn't John Pelsing at all, but Charlott Conroy. and furthermore, that she was *the widow of the man that had been found drowned*. She then stated that her husband who was a shoemaker in Philadelphia, and to whom she had been married for about two years, had treated her very badly, the consequence of which was that she picked up his trade by stealth, and when she thought she was sufficiently perfect, equipped herself in men's clothes, and ran off to this city to be more safely out of the reach of her lord and master. Here as we have seen, she got into the employment and remained in the confidence of Mr. Mowitt until the time of the coroner's inquest, immediately after which she proceeded to Philadelphia, where she learned that her husband (who had become a wandering lorfer,) had on the hint of some friend, set out for New York about a week before, to look for her; but where, instead of an injured wife, he found a watery grave.

The upshot of this romantic affair was, that Mr. Mowitt requested Mrs. C. to make his house her home; that after a while he found that he liked her yet better as Mrs. C. than as Mr. Pelsing; that by virtue thereof, he proposed a renewal of their terms of partnership, which was accepted; and that on last Thursday week Mr. Mowitt and the late Mr. John Pelsing became husband and wife.

This is the first instance we believe on record wherein a wife performed the office of a coroner's jurymen on the body of her own husband, or wherein a young man was married to his own master. The lady, by the way, is very good looking, and still on the sunny side of thirty.

MATRIMONY.

Marriage is like a flaring candle light
Placed in a window of a summers night,
Attracting all the insects of the air
To come and singe their pretty wings in there
Those that are out butt hards against the pane
And those within butt to get out again.

POETIC LOVE LETTER.

Little is the Robin, Less is the Rea
poor is the rider worse is the pen
the rosy red the violet blue
in time they die and so must you
when this you see remember me
this look of hair i ponster were
and now i present it you
your friend till death do us part DOLLY.

Some postaster wrote the following for the Hartford Review, but it killed him.

"Long is the morn
That brings no eve;
Tall is the corn
That no cob leaves;
Blue is the sky
That never looks yeller;
Hard is the appel
That never grows Mellow—
But longer and bitter and harder and tall
Is my own lady-love—my adorable Pall."

CHOOSING A HUSBAND.

"I don't know which I love best." said Jane Manvers to her friend Marian Westcott as she returned from a splendid party where she was 'the admired of all admirers.' William Stanton or Frederick English. Out of a host of admirers that my fortune, now that I am an heiress, has brought to my feet, I have selected them. They are neither rich—both are filled with sentiments of honor as far as expressions and general conduct go. Both love me. Neither have expressed it in strong terms—but either only wait for the necessary encouragement, I am sure to pop the question. To either my fortune would be no advantage. They may—it is an ungenerous thought—but I cannot help entertaining it, love my fortune, and not me. Do you know, Marian, that I have strong thoughts of putting their love to the test?"

"How can you do it?"

"I have thought of a way. You may remember that I had a cousin who was supposed to be lost at sea, and the property which had made a poor, untutored girl so much courted, was to be his, if he were living."

"Yes but you have had the full and positive proofs of his decease."

"I know it but the world does not, nor can my two favored lovers be acquainted with the fact. I therefore propose to state in the papers that my cousin is not dead as was supposed. To give up for a time my splendid establishment, and to retire into comparative poverty. It is said that Kings and heiresses rarely hear the truth from the flatterers by whom they are surrounded. This will at least test my friends. What think you of my plan?"

"Excellent—try it by all means."

The idea was acted upon, and it was curious to see how Jane's admirers dropped off one by one. Her two lovers waited upon her at first in her retirement, and Jane was none puzzled than ever which to choose,—Frederick English's visits in a short time became more like angel's—that is few and far between—while William Stanton's were constant.

Upon one of them he said, "My dear Miss Maurers; I have known you long. In the days of your prosperity surrounded as you were by many lovers who were affluent, I did not dare to disclose to you a passion which I had felt from the moment I knew you, and which has grown and strengthed with my acquaintance. Now that you are poor like myself, the diffidence which had also hermetically sealed my lips from divulging my heart's passion, is removed. I am not affluent, but I can support you with respectability at least, and if you will accept of one for your who loves you devotedly, I do not think that you will ever regret the hour that makes you mine. At least I will try never to give you cause."

"I believe you, dear William," said Jane, "and if you will accept a beggar, for I am little better ———"

"Say not so dearest—I cannot listen to such wrong even from your lips."

"Your fortunes will not suffer by the union."

"That they never can! When shall our marriage take placel,

'Next week, if you will,'

'At your lodgings here?'

'No, at the house of a friend. Call for me, and we will proceed together there.'

At the day appointed, William was in readiness, accompanied by Frederic English.—They were both surprised at the magnificence of Jane's attire, and thought it somewhat out of character with her circumstances but how much more surprised were they when stepping into a carriage with Jane and Eliza, they were driven to Jane's former residence, and found her still the mistress and the heiress, and learned the plot by which she had tested her lovers. The way Frederick cursed himself and his fortune was not slow.

'Girls, you, who possess money, make it a point of finding out, before the inextricable knot is tied, whether you are loved for yourselves or your fortunes.

CONTENTMENT.—A gentleman, it is said, had a board put on a part of his land, on which was written, 'I will give the field to any one who is really contented,' and when in applicant came, he always said, 'are you contented?' The general reply was 'I am,' "Then," rejoined the gentleman, 'why do you want my field?'

THE MOTHER.

"Heavens has imprinted on the mother's face something which claims kindred with the skies.

"The waking, watchful eye, which keeps its tender look and the angellic smile, five objects which neither the pencil nor the chisel can reach, and which poetry fails an attempting to portray. Upon eulogies of the most eloquent tongue we should find tekal written. It is in the sympathies of the heart alone where lives the lovely picture, and the eye may look a broad in vain for the counterpart in the work of art!

"A mother's love! O what a joy is in the sound—entwined around our very soul in our earliest years—we cling to it in manhood and almost worship at its shrine in old age. To use the language of a celebrated writer, we say, that he who can approach the cradle of sleeping innocence, without thinking, of such is the kingdom of Heaven—or view the fond parent hang over its beauties, and halt retain her breath lest she break its slumbers—without a veneration beyond all common feeling—is to be avoided in every intercourse in life, and is fit only for the shadow of darkness and the solitude of the desert."

CHILDHOOD.—Ah! Childhood, beautiful mystery!—how does nature lie all around thee, as a treasure house of wonders. Sweet and gentle season of being! whose flowers bring on the period of ripening, or bloom but to wither and fade in their loveliness—time of "thickcoming" joys and transl of tears that pass quickly away, as if they did not belong to thee; of joys that linger and abide long and yet make the long days short—time of weakness! yet of power to charm the eye of sages from their lore. Childhood—what a mystery art thou, and what mysteries dost thou deal with. What mystery is there in thy unfolding faculties, that call forth wonder from those that gaze upon thee, and seem to dyself at times almost as if they were strange reminiscences of an earlier indagl—What mystery is there in thy thoughts, when thou art first struggling to grasp the infinite and eternal! when thou art told of immortal regions where thou shalt wander onward and onward forever, and saying ever to the teaching voice of authority, "it cannot, father! it *cannot be!*"—*Rev. G. Dewey.*

From the Newburgh Journal March 6

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER COL. CROCKETT.

This vessel sailed from Newburgh on the 20th of June, 1839, on a trading voyage to the coast of Africa and the neighboring Islands. In May last she entered Delago River and sailed up that stream nearly 100 miles, where the captain spend trade with the natives and having succeeded in completing a valuable cargo, of ivory, gold dust, ostrich feathers, shells, ebony wood, &c. was returning to the Bay with the intention of running immediately home, when the vessel unfortunately grounded on a bar at the mouth of the river. On her way down the river, most of the crew were taken sick with fever of country, and the remainder were unable to haul off the vessel. The captain (Orlando H. Austin,) and a part of the crew then attempted to proceed in a boat for assistance to the Portuguese settlement at English River, 60 miles from the place of the disaster, but they could not pass the surf. Mr. Reed, the second mate, then volunteered to accompany the Captain over land. It was unfortunately determined to go unarmed, so as to afford the natives less temptation for molesting them. At first they were treated kindly, but towards night, after travelling about 35 miles, the savages fell upon them with spears, killed the captain and wounded the mate so severely that they supposed him also to be dead. Mr. Reed states that he presented his side and received most of the spears in his arm. One, however, struck him near his eye and he for a time became senseless. On his recovery he observed the negroes cutting up and roasting and making their supper on the body of the captain. He lay still until night when the cannibals fell asleep—then crept into the bush and made his escape to the schooner which he reached in a miserable condition. A few days after the return of Mr. Reed with the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Captain Austin, Mr. Daniel wood of Paugh keepsie, chief mate, Robert Blainey and John Fowler, a colored seaman of this place, died of fever. A part of the survivors, burying their dead companions in the sand of the beach again took the yawl, and making another attempt, succeeding in getting through the surf and reaching the settlement on English River, from whence another boat was sent to the schooner which returned with the sick that were left on board. the Governor subsequently despatched a boat to the wreck with a crew of 6 or 7 natives to save a portion of the cargo. It was loaded with some of the most valuable articles, but in returning, the boat swamped, and perished. Only three of the company survived—Charles Wilson, (shipped in a foreign port,) and David Baker, a lad the only person living of the crew that left this village in 1839 went on board the English iron steamer Nemesis, and subsequently got on board of a Stoningtom whale ship, which arrived last week. Baker got back to this village on Thursday. David Reed the second mate not having sufficiently recovered from his wounds and the fever, was left at Dalago Bay.

Capt. Austin and Mr. Wood were highly esteemed by the citizens of this village. They made several voyages in the ships Portland and Illinois in the employ of the Newburgh Whaling company. On their return from the last cruize of these ships, they projected the voyage, the melancholy result of which we have above recorded, and which, until the schooner grounded at the bar of the river on her return, had been very successful her cargo at the time being worth 20 or 30,000 dollars. They had experienced no sickness on the coast until a few days previous to that unfortunate occurrence. There was no insurance on the vessel or cargo, which was owned by the Captain and Mr. Wood and two or three citizens of this village

From the American Farmer.

THE FRUIT GARDEN

ON SITUATIONS AND SOILS FOR ORCHARDS.

Before proceeding to plant an orchard, it becomes necessary to think well of its situation and soil, and what prospect there is of ultimate success.

With respect to private orchards, it is often necessary, and always proper, provided there be scope, and the soil be answerable, to connect them with the kitchen-garden. In this case, if the ground be not naturally sheltered, care must be taken to do so, in as effectual a manner as possible, by plantations of forest trees or hardy shrubs, placed so as to screen the fruit-tree from heavy, and from prevailing winds. The orchard may be placed on any side of the kitchen-garden most suitable to the east of the ground, and according to convenience; or it may lie all round the garden, either simply as an orchard, or as an orchard combined with the shrubbery.

The latter method is a very good way of obtaining fruit, without lessening the pleasure garden, in cases where ground is scarce or valuable, or where economy is an object. Indeed, by growing fruit trees among shrubbery, the value and beauty of the pleasure garden is greatly enhanced. In spring, the blossoms of fruit-trees charm us; and in Autumn, the fruit delights us. I have planted several orchards in this way which have given general satisfaction.

In bleak situation, and yet where it is wished to rear an orchard; and where ground cannot be obtained, on which to plant distant screen plants; it is an excellent method to intermix hardy shrubs and forest trees among the fruit-trees, which act as nurses to them, and defend them from the bad effects of the weather. But in this case care must be taken to thin away the shrubs in proper time, especially from the interior of the orchard; reserving, however, a screen of hardy trees or shrubs all round the margins, or on the sides most exposed.

In less bleak situations, it may be proper to plant an outer row, or double row of hardy trees, shrubs or fruits, (as hazel, walnut, chesnut &c.) when it may be thought improper to intermix the whole orchard with shrubs; but when the fruit-trees are to be planted at double thickness as hinted at below, these would act as an outer screen, and be very useful. Indeed, few situations occur where it is not necessary to be at less or more pain to rearing screens for the orchard; which never can be too well sheltered; if it be not shaded from the sun.

With respect to the situations of public orchards, more latitude is to be taken. They are often spread over large districts of country, and are sometimes to be found in solitary situations; yet not always on account of the superior quality of the soil, or the excellence of exposure. These orchard tracts, no doubt, have arisen out of small beginnings, and in many instances have spread themselves out of hamlet gardens, where fruit-trees have been planted by the cottagers, and have, by their care and attention, thriven in a singular manner. In other cases, an orchard has been planted by a proprietor, or perhaps by a tenant, in a chance corner of good soil, which by having prospered in a superlative degree, has enticed others in its vicinity to plant; and hence have orchards been spread over large districts of country, variously situated, and of various soils.

Many of the Clydesdal orchards, (which are very productive,) are admirably situated in this manner:—either on sloping banks, exposed to the south, east, or west sun, which are naturally sheltered by the windings of the river bank, or artificially by plantations; or in flat or hollow ground, lying between the banks and the river, where they are completely sheltered, and where the soil is excellent. Such situations are worthy of imitation; and many rivers in the country, in better climates, afford opportunities equally good, to those who may have it in contemplation to plant.

Most fruit trees, will thrive in loamy earth, of a middling texture, provided it lie on a wholesome substratum, and be of a competent depth Large tracts of such soil are to be found, and often, also, in good situations. But we frequently meet with an excellent situation for an orchard, where the soil is various; where some is good, and some very indifferent. In such a case, it becomes necessary to improve the bad soil; and in planting, to suit the kinds of fruits to the nature of the different soils contained in the intended orchard,

It would be in vain to plant where the bottom is not naturally dry, or is capable of being rendered so by draining. Therefore the wet or spouty spots should be carefully drained in the first place, and pains should be taken to prepare a proper bottom for the roots, otherwise little good may ultimately be expected of the trees planted on such spots.

Care should also be taken to form a soil of a competent depth for the respective kinds to be planted; by trenching, if the soil be naturally deep enough, and by the addition of other soils, if it be too shallow, and also of fit manure.

TIMELY HINTS.

The winter is now beginning to break up and the principal part of your produce carried to the market. Little remains to be done with your teams abroad;that your stock generally will now require more particular attention than it has for a few weeks past, calves, lambs and pigs begin to claim a portion of the prudent farmers care. There is but little cessation to the toil and cares of the thrifty farmer. A favorable opportunity now presents itself for getting your rail timber to the places where it will be wanted the ensuing summer; besides this a supply of firewood sufficient to last until the return of sleighing next winter should be provided, aside from the economy of the measure which is not a little item it will save you much trouble and inconvenience—besides experience has tested its efficacy as a preventive of that monomania commonly called scolding —[St. Clair Advocate.

OUR NAVY.—The number of Post Captains in the Navy is 55—the oldest in rank being James Baron. The number of Masters Commandant is also 55—of Lieutenants, 290—of Passed Midshipman, 191—of Midshipman 231—of Surgeons, 61—of Passed AssistantSurgeons, 17—of Assistant Surgeons, 51—of Pursers, 51—Chaplains, 13—of Sailing Masters, 29.

The pay of a Senior Captain on sea service is, $4500 per annum; of ditto on leave, $3200; Captains of squadrons, $4000; ditto on other duty $3500; ditto off duty, $2500 Master Commandants in sea service $2500; ditto on leave of absence, $1800; Lieutenants Commanding, $1800; ditto on other duty, $1500; ditto on leave, $1200; Surgeons, from $1000 to $2700, according to their term of service; Assistant Surgeons, from $650 to $1200; Chaplains at sea, 1200 dollars, ditto on leave, 800 dollars; Passed Midshipman at sea, 400 dollars; ditto on other duty, 350 dollars; Sailing Master of a ship of war at sea, 1100 dollars ditto on other duty, 1000 dollars; Professor of Mathematics, 1200 dollars; Teachers of Naval Science, 130 dollars. [N. Y. Standard.

Shakespeare, who embellished every thought that finely inculcates the propriety and good policy of making home and home pleasures the centre round which the heart-strings should be twined:—

Stay at home and take an old man's counsel;
Seek not to bask you by a stranger's hearth.
Our own blue smoke is warmer than their fire.
Domestic food is wholesome, though 'tis homely.
And foreign dainties poisonous though delectable.

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ISAAC D. G. NELSON,

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Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per three weeks—Five cents for each three insertions, when consisting of ten lines or no advertisement inserted for more than Work done on the usual terms.

THE NEW YORKER.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE YEAR 1841.

A NEW volume of THE NEW YORKER—the VIIIth annual of the *Folio* and the XIth semi-annual of the *Quarto* edition—will commence on Saturday the 6th of March next. It will be printed on fine paper and beautiful type, with every attention to neatness and elegance as well as interest and value of real worth, and no pains spared to render it worthy of the public favor and esteem which it has hitherto enjoyed. The grounds on which the publishers appeal to the reading public for a continuance and extension of its patronage are briefly as follows:

I. The New-Yorker is devoted, more considerably than any other Literary Journal, to scientific and useful intelligence. All new discoveries in Science or Art, all movements tending to improve the condition of Man, mentally, morally, or physically, are eagerly chronicled in its columns.

II. The Editor will labor, with whatever energies he possesses, to advance the cause of Morality, and of Social well-being. No article of licentious or immoral tendency is allowed a place in its columns.

III. Although The New-Yorker takes no part in political contests, yet all Political Intelligence of interest is carefully, impartially, and lucidly presented in its columns. The results of all the Elections are especially stated with great care and fidelity. It is believed that in this respect no paper enjoys, or has labored to obtained, a higher reputation than this.

IV. In its Literary Contents, while efforts are made to minister acceptably to all tastes, but those of the impure and vicious, Utility will be regarded as more important than mere Amusement, or the captivation of barren minds. Tales, Poems, Reviews, and Essays, will be judiciously intermingled in its columns, but always with anxious reference to the mental and moral improvement as well as entertainment of the reader.

V. Although the New-Yorker is printed on a large imperial sheet, it is not so large that a man cannot hold it in his hnds, or find time in the course of a week to peruse it thoroughly. We deem this a merit.

VI. It is not filled up with long stories continued from week to week. 'Master Humphrey's Clock' is the only continuous essay presented in its columns.

VII. It is the cheapest literary paper printed weekly in the Northern States.

Friends of a pure and beneficient Literature!—we solicit your countenance and support!

CONDITIONS.—The New-Yorker, *Folio*, or common newspaper form is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Three copies will be sent for five dollars, post-paid.

The *Quarto* edition is printed on a larger sheet of fine paper, with out Advertisements, and with a page of poupular Music in each number. It form 16 pages per number, or two volume of 416 pages each, per annum, (three wide columns to a page) and is afforded to subscribers at the low price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, or two copies for Five Dollars. For binding ane preservation, it is believed that no cheaper and better paper than the Quarto New Yorker exists in this country.

☞Any person sending us the above prices for either edition before the 20th of March shall receive the intervening numbers of the present volume without charge.

Inducements to Clubs and Agents—Any person or club sending us *Ten* Dollars free of charge shall receive therefore *seven* copies of the Folio or *five* of the Quarto edition for the ensuing year. For Twenty Dollars *fifteen* copies of the Folio or ten of the Quarto edition will be forwarded, and for any larger amount in proportion. These terms are placed much lower than have ever before been offered, in deference to the general depression of the times, and in the hopo of a large increase of our circulation. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by

H. GREELY & CO. 20 Ann St.
New-York, Feb. 10, 1841.

The past to the Future.—The following sentence, from President Quincy's Address at the second centennial celebration of the settlement of Boston, is significant and impressive:—"The great comprehensive truths written in letters of living light on every page of our history,—the language addressed by every past age of New England to all future ages, is this—Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge, and freedom, virtue, nor knowledge, has any vigor, or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanctions of the Christian religion."

RETORT.—A clergyman in Maine, was accosted in the following manner by an illiterate preacher who despised education: 'Sir, you have been to college. I suppose.' 'Yes, sir,' was the reply. 'I am thankful,' rejoined the former, 'that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without any learning.' 'A similar event' replied the latter, 'took place in Balaam's time.'

PURSUIT OF WEALTH.

The insane and insatiable passion for accumulation, ever ready, when circumstances favor, to seize upon the public mind, is that "love of money which is the root of all evil," that "coveteousness which is idolatry." It springs from an undue, an idolatrous estimate of the value of property. Many are feeling that nothing, nothing will do for them, or for their children, but wealth; not a good character, nor well trained and well exerted faculties, not virtue, not the hope of heaven, nothing but wealth. It is their god, and [illegible] god of the families. They are growing up in the same worship and to an [illegible] for the future; [illegible] which the divine property of their father's house will not enable them to sustain; and they are preparing to be, in turn and from necessity, slaves to the same idol. How truly is it written, that, "they that *will* be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition!" There is no need that they should be rich, but they *will* be rich.—All the noblest functions of life may be discharged without wealth, all its highest honors obtained, all its purest pleasures enjoyed; yet I repeat it—nothing—nothing will do but wealth. Disappoint a man of this, and he mourns as if the highes tend of his life were defeated. Strip him of this, and I shall point to no unheard of experience when I say—he had rather die than live.

VOLUME 1. FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841. NUMBER 42

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

REMARKABLE CONDUCT OF A LITTLE GIRL.

The following extraordinary act was performed by a child in Lyons not long ago, according to a continental paper.

An unfortunate artisan, the father of a family, was deprived of work by the deppressed state of his trade, during the whole winter.—It was with great difficulty that he could get a morsel of food now and then, for his famished wife and children. Things grew worse and worse with him, and at length, on attempting to rise one morning for the purpose of going out as usual, in quest of employment, he fell back in a fainting condition beside his wife, who had already been confined to her bed by illness for two months. The poor man felt himself ill and his strength entirely gone. He had two boys yet in mere childhood, and one girl about 12 or 13 years old. For a long time the whole charge of the household had fallen on this girl. She had tended the sick-bed of her mother, and had watched over her little brothers with more than parental cure. Now when the father too was ill, there seemed to be not a vestige of hope in the family, except in the exertions that might be made by her, young as she was.

The first thought of the little girl was to seek for work, proportioned to her strength. But that the family might not starve in the meantime, she resolve to go to one of the houses of charity where food was given out, she had heard, to the poor and needy. The person to whom she addressed herself, accordingly inscribed her name in the list of applicants, and told her to come back again in a day or two, when the case would have been deliberated upon. Alas, during the deliberation her parents and brothers would starve! The girl stated this, but was informed that the formalities mentioned were indispensible. She came again into the street, and, almost agonized by the knowledged how anxiously she was expected with dread at home, she resolved to ask charity from passengers in the public way.

No one heeded the modest, unobtrusive appeal of her outstretched hand. Her heart was too full to permit her to speak. Could any one have seen the torturing anxiety that filled her breast, she must have been pitied and relieved. As the case stood, it is not, perhaps, surprising that some rude being menaced her with the police. She was frightened. Shivering with cold, crying bitterly, she fled homewards. When she mounted the stairs and opened the door, the first word she heard was the cries of her brothers for something to eat—bread! she saw her father soothing and supporting her fainting mother, and heard him say—"Bread! she dies for want of food."

"I have no bread!" cried the poor girl, with anguish in her tones.

The cry of disappointment and dispair which came at these words from her father and brother, caused her to recall what she had said, and conceal the truth. "I have not got it yet," she exclaimed, "but I will have it immediately. I have given the baker the money; he was serving some rich people, and he told me to wait or come back. I came to tell that it would soon be here."

After these words, without waiting for a reply she left the house again. A thought had entered her head, and maddened by the distress of those she had loved so dearly, she had instantaneously resolved to put it into execution. She ran from one street to another, till she saw a baker's shop in which their appeared to be no person, and then, summoning all her determination, she entered, lifted a loaf, and fled! The shop keeper saw her from behind. He cried loudly, ran out after her, and pointed her out to the people passing by. The object of her desire taken away, she had no motive to proceed, and was seized at once. They conveyed her towards the office; a crowd as usual having gathered in attendance. The poor girl threw around her departing glances which seemed to seek some favorable object from whom to ask mercy. At least when she had been brought to the court of the police office, and was in waiting for the order to enter, she saw before her a little girl of her own age, who appeared to look on her with a glance full of kindness and compassion.—Under the impulse of the moment, still thinking of her family, she whispered to the stranger the cause of her act of theft.

"Father and mother, and my two brothers are dying for the want of Bread!" said she.

"Where?" asked the little girl anxiously.

"Rue——, No. 10,——. She had only time to add the name of her parents to this communication, when she was carried in before the commissary of the police.

Meanwhile, the poor family at home suffered all the miseries of suspense. Fears of their child's safety, were added to the other afflictions of the parents. At length they heard footsteps ascending the stairs. An eager cry of hope was uttered by all the four unfortunates, but alas! a stranger appeared in the place of their own little one. Yet the stranger appeared in them like an angel.—Her cheeks had a beautiful bloom, and long flaxen hair fell in curls upon her shoulders. She brought to them bread, and a small basket of other provisions. "Your girl," said she "will not be back, perhaps, to-day; but keep your spirits, see what she has sent you." At these encouraging words, the young stranger of good put into the hands of the [illegible] five francs, and then turning around to cast a look of pity and satisfaction on the poor family, who were overcome with emotion, she disappeared.

The history of these five francs is the most remarkable part of the affair. This little benevolent fairy was, (it is almost unnecessary to say,) the same pitying spectator who had been addressed by the abstractor of the loaf at the police office. As soon as she had heard what was said there, she had gone away, resolved to take some meat to the poor family. But she remembered that her mamma was from home that day, and was at a loss how to procure money or food, until she besought herself of a resource of a strange kind. She recollected a hair-dresser, who lived near her mother's house, and who knew her family. He often commended her beautiful hair, and told her to come to him whenever she wished to have it cut, and he would give her a *louisdore* for it. This used to make her proud and pleased, but she now thought of it in a different way. In order to procure money for the assistance of a starving family, she went straight to the hair-dresser's put him in mind of his promise, and offered to let him cut off her pretty locks for what he thought them worth.

Naturally surprised by such an application the hair-dresser, who was a kind and intelligent man, made inquiry into the cause of his young friend's visit. Her secret was easily drawn from her, and caused the hair-dresser almost to shed tears of pleasure. He feigned to comply with the conditions proposed, and gave the barganed fifteen francs, promising to come and claim his purchases at some future day. The little girl then bought provisions, got a basket, and set out on an errand of mercy. But before she returned, the hair-dresser had gone to her mother's, found that lady at home, and communicated to her the whole circumstance. [illegible] when the possessor of the golden tresses came back, she was gratified by being received in the open arms of her blessed and praising parent.

When the story was told at the police office, by the hair-dresser, the abstractor of the loaf was visited with no very severe punishment. The singular circumstandes connected with the case, raised many friends to the artizan and family, and he was soon restored to health and comfort.

ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

"We clip the following from the New York Sunday News, and recommend it to the attention of our female readers. There is a spice of romance in the story that gives it a savour, and as such things do not occur every day in the mixed-up medley, and cold realities of life, we think it should attract particular notice."

"Married, on Thursday, by the Rev. William Ash, Thomas Mowitt, to Charlotte Conroy, both of this city."

The above marriage was consumated in this city, on last Thursday week, and thereby hangs a tale which may be worth the attention of the lovers of the marvellous. Mr. Mowitt is a respectable boss shoemaker, who keeps several men employed, and among the rest was one named John Pelsing, who had ingratiated himself so much in his favor by his faithfulness, industry, and sobriety, that he made him a partner about three years since, and had no cause to regret his kindness. From that period, Mr. Mowitt and Mr. Pelsing were constant friends and companions, and boarded in the same house until about twelve months since, when one day they were subpœned for a coroner's inquest, which was about to be held on the body of a man that had been taken out of the Maiden Lane dock. The deceased had all the appearance of having been a regular dock loafer, and it was the opinion of all present that he had fallen into the slip while in a state of intoxication; but the verdict—which was given in a few minutes—was merely "found drowned."

The jury being dismissed, Mr. M. turned round to look for his friend and fellow juror, who had been at his side till that moment, but he was gone, and he thought he saw him running at almost full speed up Maiden Lane. This struck him as being curious; and it also reminded him of another curious fact, (at least curious as taken in connection with his sudden flight,) namely, that when Mr. Pelsing had first glanced at the face of the corpse he started, and turned deadly pale. Mr. M. then proceeded to his boarding house, and thence to his store, to look for his partner, but he was to be found at neither; nor did he return that night; nor the next; nor the next; and two months passed away without bringing any intelligence of him, during which time Mr. Mowitt had fully made up his mind that there was some mysterious connection between his friend and the man that was found drowned, and that, in consequence thereof, Mr. Pelsing had in all probability made away with himself.

Well, so matters rested until a certain day in last June, when a lady called at Mr. Mowitt's store, and asked for Mr. Pelsing. She was told the particulars of his story. "And has'nt he been here since?" she enquired.—"Not since," replied Mr. Mowitt. "I know he has," said the lady. "He has not, I assure you, at least, to my knowledge," answered Mr. Mowitt. "But I am positive," said the lady. "What proof have you of it," inquired the shoemaker. "The best in the world," returned the stranger, for I am here, and I and Mr. Pelsing are one and the same person. And strange as it may appear, such was the actual fact.

Well, the question then was, whethe Mr. Pelsing was a gentleman or a lady, and it turned out that she was a lady, and more than that, her name wasn't John Pelsing at all, but Charlott Conroy, and furthermore, that she was the *widow of the man that had been found drowned*. She then stated that her husband who was a shoemaker in Philadelphia, and to whom she had been married for about two years, had treated her very badly, the consequence of which was that she picked up his trade by stealth, and when she thought she was sufficiently perfect, equipped herself in men's clothes, and ran off to this city to be more safely out of the, reach of her lord ana master. Here as we have seen, she got into the employment and remained in the confidence of Mr. Mowitt until the time of the coroner's inquest, immediately after which she proceeded to Philadelphia, where she learned that her husband (who had become a wandering loafer,) had on the hint of some friend, set out for New York about a week before, to look for her; but where, instead of an injured wife, he found a watery grave.

The upshot of this romantic affair was, that Mr. Mowitt requested Mrs. C. to make his house her home; that after a while he found that he liked her yet better as Mrs. C. than as Mr. Pelsing; that by virtue thereof, he proposed a renewal of their terms of partnership, which was accepted; and that on last Thursday week Mr. Mowitt and the late Mr. John Pelsing became husband and wife.

This is the first instance we believe on record wherein a wife performed the office of a coroner's jurymen on the body of her own husband, or wherein a young man was married to his own master. The lady, by the way, is very good looking, and still on the safe side of thirty.

MATRIMONY.

Marriage is like a flaring candle light
Placed in a window of a summers night,
Attracting all the insects of the air
To come and singe their pretty wingletsthere
Those that are out butt heads against the paen
And those within butt to get out again.

POETIC LOVE LETTER.

Little is the Robin, Less is the Ren
poor is the riter worse is the pen
the rosy red the violet blue
in time they die and so must you

when this you see remember me
this lock of hair i youster ware
and now i present it you
your friend till death do us part DOLLY.

Some poetaster wrote the following for the Hartford Review, but it killed him.

"Long is the morn
That brings no eve;
Tall is the corn
That no cob leave;
Blue is the sky
That never looks yeller;
Hard is the appel
That never grows Meller—
But longer and bluer and harder and tall
Is my own lady-love—my adorable Poll."

CHOOSING A HUSBAND.

"I don't know which I love best." said Jane Manvers to her friend Marian Westell as she returned from a splendid party where she was 'the admired of all admirers,' William Stanton or Frederick English. Out of a host of admirers that my fortune, now that I am an heiress, has brought to my feet, I have selected them. They are neither rich—both are filled with sentiments of honor as far as expressions and general conduct go. Both love me. Neither have expressed it in strong terms—but either only wait for the necessary encouragement, I am sure to pop the question. To either my fortune would be an advantage. They may—it is an ungenerous thought—but I cannot help entertaining it, love my fortune, and not me. Do you know, Marian, that I have strong thoughts of putting their love to the test?"

"How can you do it?"

"I have thought of a way. You may remember that I had a cousin who was supposed to be lost at sea, and the property which had made a poor, unnoticed girl so much courted, was to be his, if he were living."

"Yes but you have had the full and positive proofs of his decease."

"I know it but the world does not, nor can my two favored lovers be acquainted with the fact. I therefore propose to state in the papers that my cousin is not dead as was supposed. To give up for a time my splendid establishment, and to retire into comparative poverty. It is said that Kings and heiresses rarely hear the truth from the flatterers by whom they are surrounded. This will at least test my friends. What think you of my plan?"

"Excellent—try it by all means."

The idea was acted upon, and it was curious to see how Jane's admirers dropped off one by one. Her two lovers waited upon her at first in her retirement, and Jane was more puzzled than ever which to choose.—Frederick English's visits in a short time became more like angel's—that is few and far between—while William Stanton's were constant.

Upon one of them he said, "My dear Miss Manvers; I have known you long. In the days of your prosperity surrounded as you were by many lovers who were affluent, I did not dare to disclose to you a passion which I had felt from the moment I knew you, and which has grown and strengthed with my acquaintance. Now that you are poor like myself, the diffidence which had else hermetrically sealed my lips from divulging my heart's passion, is removed. I am not affluent, but I can support you with respectability at least, and if you will accept of one for your who loves you devotedly, I do not think that you will ever regret the hour that makes you mine. At least I will try never to give you cause."

"I believe you, dear William," said Jane, "and if you will accept a beggar, for I am little better ——"

"Say not so dearest—I cannot listen to such wrong even from your lips."

"Your fortunes will not suffer by the union."

"That they never can! When shall our marriage take place!,

'Next week, if you will,'

'At your lodgings here?'

'No, at the house of a friend. Call for me, and we will proceed together there.'

At the day appointed, William was in readiness, accompanied by Frederic English.—They were both surprised at the magnificence of Jane's attire, and thought it somewhat out of character with her circumstances but how much more surprised were they when stepping into a carriage with Jane and Eliza, they were driven to Jane's former residence, and found her still the mistress and the heiress, and learned the plot by which she had tested her lovers. The way Frederick cursed himself and his fortune was not slow.

'Girls, you, who possess money, make it a point of finding out, before the irrevocable knot is tied, whether you are loved for yourselves or your fortunes.

CONTENTMENT.—A gentleman, it is said, had a board put on a part of his land, on which was written, 'I will give this field to any one who is really contented,' and when in applicant came, he always said, 'are you contented?' The general reply was, "I am," "Then," rejoined the gentleman, 'why do you want my field!'

THE MOTHER.

"Heavens has imprinted on the mother's face something which claims kindred with the skies.

"The waking, watchful eye, which keeps its tender look and the angellic smile, are objects which neither the pencil nor the chisel can reach, and which poetry fails an attempting to portray. Upon eulogies of the most eloquent tongue we should find tekal written. It is in the sympathies of the heart alone where lives the lovely picture, and the eye may look a broad in vain for the counterpart in the work of art!

"A mother's love! O what a joy is in the sound—entwined around our very soul in our earliest years—we cling to it in manhood and almost worship at its shrine in old age. To use the language of a celebrated writer, we say, that he who can approach the cradle of sleeping innocence, without thinking, of such is the kingdom of Heaven—or view the fond parent hang over its beauties, and hall retain her breath lest she break its slumbers—without a veneration beyond all common feeling—is to be avoided in every intercourse in life, and is fit only for the shadow of darkness and the solitude of the desert."

CHILDHOOD.—Ah! Childhood, beautiful mystery!—how does nature lie all around thee, as a treasure house of wonders. Sweet and gentle season of being! whose flowers bring on the period of ripening, or bloom but to wither and fade in their loveliness—time of "thickcoming" joys and tears! of tears that pass quickly away, as if they did not belong to thee; of joys that linger and abide long and yet make the long days short—time of weakness! yet of power to charm the eye of sages from their lore. Childhood!—what a mystery art thou, and what mysteries dost thou deal with. What mystery is there in thy unfolding faculties, that call forth wonder from those that gaze upon thee, and seem to thyself at times almost as if they were strange reminiscences of an earlier being!—What mystery is there in thy thoughts, when thou art first struggling to grasp the infinite and eternal! when thou art told of immortal regions where thou shalt wander onward and onward forever, and saying even to the teaching voice of authority, "it cannot, father! it *cannot be!*"—*Rev. G. Dewey.*

From the Newburgh Journal March 6

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER COL. CROCKET.

This vessel sailed from Newburgh on the 20th of June, 1839, on a trading voyage to the coast of Africa and the neighboring Islands. In May last she entered Delago River and sailed up that stream nearly 100 miles, where the captain opend trade with the natives and having succeeded in completing a valuable cargo, of ivory, gold dust, ostrich feathers, shells, ebony wood, &c. was returning to the Bay with the intention of coming immediately home, when the vessel unfortunately grounded on a bar at the mouth of the river. On her way down the river, most of the crew were taken sick with fever of country, and the remainder were unable to haul off the vessel. The captain (Orlando H. Austin,, and a part of the crew then attempted to proceed in a boat for assistance to the Portuguese settlement at English River, 60 miles from the place of the disaster, but they could not pass the surf. Mr. Reed, the second mate, then volunteered to accompany the Captain over land. It was unfortunately determined to go unarmed, so as to afford the natives less temptation for molesting them. At first they were treated kindly, but towards night, after travelling about 35 miles, the savages fell ugon them with spears, killed the captain and wounded the mate so severely that they supposed him also to be dead. Mr. Reed states that he presented his side and received most of the spears in his arm. One, however, struck him near his eye and he for a time became senseless. On his recovery he observed the negroes cutting up and roasting and making their supper on the body of the captain. He lay still until night when the cannibals fell asleep—then crept into the bush and made his escape to the schooner which he reached in a miserable condition. A few days after the return of Mr. Reed with the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Captain Austin, Mr. Daniel wood of Poughkeepsie, chief mate, Robert Blainey and John Fowler, a colored seaman of this place, died of fever. A part of the survivors, burying their dead companions in the sand of the beach again took the yawl, and making another attempt, succeeding in getting through the surf and reaching the settlement on English River, from whence another boat was sent to the schooner which returned with the sick that were left on board. the Governor subsequently despatched a boat to the wreck with a crew of 6 or 7 natives to save a portion of the cargo. It was loaded with some of the most valuable articles, but in returning, the boat swamped, and perished. Only three of the company survived—Charles Wilson, (shipped in a foreign port,) and David Baker, a lad the only person living of the crew that left this village in 1839 went on board the English iron steamer Nemesis, and subsequently got on board of a Stonington whale ship, which arrived last week. Baker got back to this village on Thursday. David Reed the second mate not having sufficiently recovered from his wounds and the fever, was left at Dalago Bay.

Capt. Austin and Mr. Wood were highly esteemed by the citizens of this village. They made several voyages in the ships Portland and Illinois in the employ of the Newburgh Whaling company. On their return from the last cruize of these ships, they projected the voyage, the melancholy result of which we have above recorded, and which, until the schooner grounded at the bar of the river on her return, had been very successful her cargo at the time being worth 20 or 30,000 dollars. They had experienced no sickness on the coast until a few days previous to that unfortunate occurrence. There was no insurance on the vessel or cargo, which was owned by the Captain and Mr. Wood and two or three citizens of this village.

From the American Farmer.

THE FRUIT GARDEN

ON SITUATIONS AND SOILS FOR ORCHARDS.

Before proceeding to plant an orchard, it becomes necessary to think well of its situation and soil, and what prospect there is of ultimate success.

With respect to private orchards, it is often necessary, and always proper, provided there be scope, and the soil be answerable, to connect them with the kitchen-garden. In this case, if the ground be not naturally sheltered, care must be taken to do so, in as effectual a manner as possible, by plantations of forest trees or hardy shrubs, placed so as to screen the fruit-tree from heavy, and from prevailing winds. The orchard may be placed on any side of the kithen garden most suitable to the cast of the ground, and according to conveniency; or it may lie all round the garden, either simply as an orchard, or as an orchard combined with the shrubbery.

The latter method is a very good way of obtaining fruit, without lessening the pleasure garden, in cases where ground is scarce or valuable, or where economy is an object. Indeed, by growing fruit trees among shrubbery, the value and beauty of the pleasure garden is greatly enhanced. In spring, the blossoms of fruit-trees charm us; and in Autumn, the fruit delight us. I have planted several orchards in this way which have given general satisfaction.

In bleak situation, and yet where it is wished to rear an orchard; and where ground cannot be obtained, on which to plant distant screen plantations; it is an excellent method to intermix hardy shrubs and forest trees among the fruit-trees, which act as nurses to them, and defend them from the bad effects of the weather. But in this case care must be taken to thin away the shrubs in proper time, especially from the interior of the ochard; reserving, however, a screen of hardy trees or shrubs all round the margins, or on the sides most exposed.

In less bleak situations, it may be proper to plant an outer row, or double row of hardy trees, shrubs or fruits, (as hazel, walnut, chesnut &c.) when it may be thought improper to intermix the whole orchard with shrubs; but when the fruit-trees are to be planted at double thickness as hinted at below, these would act as an outer screen, and be very useful. Indeed, few situations occur where it is not necessary to be at less or more pains in rearing screens for the orchard; which never can be too well sheltered; if it be not shaded from the sun.

With respect to the situations of public orchards, more lattitude is to be taken. They are often spread over large districts of country, and are sometimes to be found in solitary situations; yet not always on account of the superior quality of the soil, or the excellence of exposure. These orchard tracts, no doubt, have arisen out of small beginnings, and in many instances have spread themselves out of hamlet gardens, where fruit-trees have been planted by the cottagers, and have, by their care and attention, thriven in a singular manner. In other cases, an orchard has been planted by a proprietor, or perhaps by a tenant, in a chance corner of good soil, which by having prospect in a superlative degree, has enticed others in its vicinity to plant; and hence have orchards been spread over large districts of of country, variously situated, and of various soils.

Many of the Clydesdal orchards, (which are very productive,) are admirably situated in this manner:—either on sloping banks, exposed to the south, east, or west sun, which are naturally sheltered by the windings of the river bank, or artificially by plantations; or in flat or hollow ground, lying between the banks and the river, where they are completely sheltered, and where the soil is excellent. Such situations are worthy of imitation; and many rivers in the country, in better climates, afford opportunities equally good, to those who may have it in contemplation to plant.

Most fruit trees, will thrive in loamy earth, of a middling texture, provided it lie on a wholesome substratum, and be of a competent depth Large tracts of such soil are to be found, and often, also, in good situations. But we frequently meet with an excellent situation for an orchard, where the soil is various; where some is good, and some very indifferent. In such a case, it becomes necessary to improve the bad soil; and in planting, to suit the kinds of fruits to the nature of the different soils contained in the intended orchard,

It would be in vain to plant where the bottom is not naturally dry, or is capable of being rendered so by draining. Therefore the wet or spouty spots should be carefully drained in the first place, and pains should be taken to prepare a proper bottom for the roots, otherwise little good may ultimately be expected of the trees planted on such spots.

Care should also be taken to form a soil of a competent depth for the respective kinds to be planted; by trenching, if the soil be naturally deep enough, and by the addition of other soils, if it be too shallow, and also of fit maneure.

TIMELY HINTS.

The winter is now beginning to break up and the principal part of your produce carried to the market. Little remains to be done with your teams abroad; but your stock generally will now require more particular attention than it has for a few weeks past, calves, lambs and pigs begin to claim a portion of the prudent farmers care. There is but little cessation to the toil and cares of the thrifty farmer. A favorable opportunity now presents itself for getting your rail timber to the places where it will be wanted the ensuing summer; besides this a supply of firewood sufficient to last until the return of sleighing next winter should be provided, aside from the economy of the measure which is not a little item it will save you much trouble and inconvenience—besides experience has tested its efficacy as a preventive of that monomania commonly called scolding —[St. Clair Advocate.

OUR NAVY.—The number of Post Captains in the Navy is 55—the oldest in rank being James Baron. The number of Masters Commandant is also 55—of Lieutenants, 290—of Passed Midshipman, 191—of Midshipman 231—of Surgeons, 61—of Passed AssistantSurgeons, 17—of Assistant Surgeons, 51—of Pursers, 51—Chaplains, 13—ofSailing Masters, 29.

The pay of a Senior Captain on sea service is, $4500 per annum; of ditto on leave, $3200; Captains of squadrons, $4000; ditto on other duty $3500; ditto off duty, $2500 Master Commandants in sea service $2500; ditto on leave of absence, $1800; Lieutenants Commanding, $1800; ditto on other duty, $1500; ditto on leave, $1200; Surgeons, from $1000 to $2700, according to their term of service; Assistant Surgeons, from $650 to $1200; Chaplains at sea, 1200 dollars, ditto on leave, 800 dollars; Passed Midshipman at sea, 400 dollars; *ditto* on other duty, 350 dollars; Sailing Master of a ship of war at sea, 1100 dollars ditto on other duty, 1000 dollars; Professor of Mathematics, 1200 dollars; Teachers of Naval Science, 480 dollars. [N. Y. Standard.

Shakespeare, who embellished every thought thus finely inculcates the propriety and good policy of making home and home pleasures the centre round which the heart-strings should be twined:—

'Stay at home and take an old man's counsel;
Seek not to bask you by a stranger's hearth;
Our own blue smoke is warmer than their fire.
Domestic food is wholesome, though 'tis homely.
And foreign dainties poisonous though delightful.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Extra Session,

March 15, 1841.

Mr. Tappan laid before the Senate a letter from Blair & Rives, stating that they should hold the Senate to the contract made with them as printers to the 27th Congress, and demanding a copy of all the documents, the printing of which may have been or shall be ordered during the 27th Congress as fast as the orders shall be made, &c.—which, on motion of Mr. Preston was laid on the table.

Mr. Preston then rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

It is, I am sure, painfully within the recollection of the Senate, that a few days since a very unpleasant collision occurred on this floor between the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Alabama. Any interruption of the habitual and characteristic harmony of this body, or the parliamentary decorum of its proceedings, is, under any circumstances, deeply to be regretted—but especially in the present case, inasmuch as the manifestation of heat occurred between Senators of such long and distinguished Standing. It might well be supposed that nothing but mistake or accident could have led to such a result, and thoroughly convinced of this, I rise Mr. President, to state my conviction of the existence of misapprehension and to state succinctly the mode in which it occured.

On the occasion alluded to, the Senator from Kentucky, conceived that the remarks of the Senator from Alabama, were calculated and intended to be injurious to his character, and personally offensive, retorted in language of direct affront—language which I am convinced he could not have employed but under a deep sense of injury. In this view of the remarks of the Senator from Alabama, I believe he was mistaken. Indeed, I am convinced, from information which has casually come to my possession, that the Senator from Alabama did not intend to be personally offensive. At the bottom of this affair, therefore, there is a misapprehension, which I announce with pleasure, and in the confident belief, that being announced the honorable and distinguished Senators, will permit no personal difficulty to arrest an adjustment which is earnestly demanded by the Senate and the country.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky said he shared with the Senator from South Carolina, in the statement of regret which he had expressed, at the occurrence of any circumstances calculated to impair the harmony and good feeling which he could always wish to see exist among the members of this body. And he accorded to him, for the interest which he had taken and the observations which he had just addressed to the chair, the influence of the most honorable, proper and high-minded motives.

He retained a very distinct recollection of the occurrence to which the Senator had alluded, and the circumstances attending it; *but* before he proceeded to say any thing on that subject, he trusted he might be excused for stating the general principle which it appeared to him ought to govern always, in congressional and parliamentary debate. It was the privilege of every member of parliament, to speak with the most perfect freedom of all persons in power—of all men and all measures—to denounce those in power as corrupt, as tyrannical—and measures, as fraught with ruinous consequences to the country. It was the right of every member of Congress and Parliament, to speak with the most perfect freedom of all persons, whether in office or candidates for office. At the same time, it was the duty of members of Congress, as of Parliament to abstain cautiously and scrupulously from the imputation of any personal language towards the current members of the body.

Whatever they said of others, they had a right to speak with the most perfect freedom; but that did not justify the use of similar language towards members of the body.

It was under the influence of this principle regulating the course of public debate, when the case of Blair & Rivers came up he addressed the Senate with the observations which he had with respect to the elder editor. Had they not come directly before the Senate he should have forebore, as he always had, to speak of the paper or the editor.—Notwithstanding ten years of injury and abuse towards him, from that paper, he had remained silent in the Senate, but when these men came directly before them, and their qualifications and pretensions became as they did, a legitimate subject of debate, he felt it to be his right to speak of the editor of the paper in the terms in which he had done.

When, on the next day, the Senator from Alabama addressed the Senate on the subject, he must say that at the time, and during the progress of his address, he had that there was evinced a premeditated, and he must add as he believed, a preconceived assault; and when he concluded by instituting a comparison between the elder editor of the *Globe* and himself (Mr. C) a man of whom he had said that he was infamous a libeller, he must say, that at the time he did not doubt that the Senator's object was a personal offence towards him.

It was under the influence of these feelings that he rose and replied with what was certainly on his part a deliberate offence towards the Senator from Alabama.

But, after having said so much, it was due alike to the Senator and himself, to declare that he had since received authentic information that there existed on the part of the Senator from Alabama, no intention to communicate to him any insult, or to say to him any thing derogatory to his character—that he was mistaken in his purpose, and must have misconceived the Senator's language; under these circumstances, and acting on the truth of the information, ready at all times—prompt always to repair, and he trusted he should be in repel, as long as he was permitted to raise his hands in self defence, any indignity offered to him—but always with more pleasure and promptness in repairing than in repelling them. Under these circumstances, and without regard to technicality of forms which had never commanded with him any particular respect—under these circumstances in which he had been placed and the feelings which he entertained towards the Senator from Alabama, it was with infinite pleasure that he availed himself of the opportunity to say that every epithet disparaging to his character was most cheerfully withdrawn.

Mr. King said he entirely concurred with the view taken by the Senator from Kentucky, of the course which each member of this body owed to himself, and the various members of the body, to with never to depart from what is in strict accordance with parliamentary doings in any debates. He could appeal to his brother Senators who had been associated with him on this floor, whether he had not here actuated on all occasion, by a sense of what he deemed due to himself and to the body.

The Senator from Kentucky had not been misinformed. Having now withdrawn the offensive expression used by him, with his characteristic frankness, he (Mr. K.) felt himself at liberty to state in the same spirit of frankness, that nothing was farther from his design than to say any thing personally offensive to the Senator. He had no design to derogate either from his standing or character as a gentleman; and he believed that every word he uttered, properly understood could not have conveyed to any mind such an idea.

He made this avowal frankly, freely, cheerfully. He did it, because he considered it right that he should do it. He did it from no other consideration—he was in the habit of endeavoring to protect his rights and honor, and to wound the feelings of no one unnecessarily; and that course he should ever pursue.

He rejoiced in the opportunity of putting himself right, and in consequence of the withdrawal of those expressions, he hoped he had done so the satisfaction of all.

After a few remarks from Mr. Preston; expressive of his satisfaction at the favorable termination of the misunderstanding that had existed between the two Senators, on motion of that gentleman the Senate went into an executive session, and after a short term spent therein, re-opened the doors.

On motion of Mr. Rives, a letter from the Adjutant General, explanatory of an omission which had occured in printing the proceedings of the court martial on the trial of Maj. Gen. Scott, was ordered to be printed, together with a letter from the Secretary of the Senate in relation to the same.

On motion of Mr. Merrick,

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that the Senate, having finished the business before them, are ready to adjourn unless he may have further communications to make.

Mr. Merrick and Mr. Phelps, were appointed by the Chair the committee.

Mr. Merrick, from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that the committee had waited on the President in pursuance of the resolution, and had been informed that the President had no further communication to make, expressing at the same time his kind regard for the Senators, individually and collectively, and his best wishes for their safe return to their homes.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the Senate then adjourned without day. —*Nat. int.*

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LONDON, March 8 1841.

The Battle of the Parliamentary session has been fought—the opposition have been defeated—and the whigs—the lucky whigs—still continue to be the favored occupants of Downing street, and the welcome guests of Buckingham Palace. The victory, however, that they have gained, is far, very far, from being a great one—their majority was only five! You might naturally imagine and exclaim, 'another such conquest and they are undone!' and you would be correct in any other case than that in which the whigs are involved, as they continue in office more by the courtesy of the court than the consent of the Commons. 'Upon my honor' I really believe that with this 'self same five' they will seriously endeavor to struggle through the session, and appearances, at the present moment; give something of a shade of reality to my suspicions. The debate upon which this majority arose was, on the Bill for more effectually settling the registration of voters, and establishing the elective franchise in Ireland, which was brought into the House of Commons by Lord Morpeth, the Secretary for Ireland, and moved for a second reading. It was violently opposed by Lord Stanley, who, upon this occasion, led the opposition, much to the chagrin and annoyance of Sir Robert Peel, and in one of the fullest houses that can be remembered, the numbers were, upon the division.

For the second reading (tellers included)	301
Against the do do	296
Paired off	44
Absent Ministerialists	8
Do. Conservatives	6
Speaker	1
Vacant (King's County)	1
Mr. Tomline (cannot vote(	1
	658

As one among the singular coincidences; there is at the present time a man named "Cain Abel," keeping the "Adam and Eve" tavern in Norwich, Eng.

PITY AND CHARITY Inculcated.—The very Pirate that dyes the ocean wave with the blood of his fellow beings; that meets with his defenceless victim in some lonely sea where no cry for help can be heard, and plunges the dagger to the heart that is pleading for life,—which is calling upon by all the names of kindred, of children, and home, to spare; yes, the very Pirate is such a man, as you or I might have been. Orphanage in childhood, an unfriended youth; an evil companion, a resort to sinful pleasure; familarity with vice; a scorned and blighted name; seared and crushed affections; desperate fortunes:—these are steps which might have led any one among us, to unfurl upon the high seas the bloody flag of universal defiance, to have waged war with our kind, to have put on the terrific attributes, to have done the dreadful deeds, and to have died the awful death of the ocean robber. How many affecting relationships of humanity plead with us to pity him? That head, that is doomed to pay the price of blood, once rested upon a mother's bosom. The hand that did that accursed work, and shall soon be stretched, cold, nerveless in the felon's grave, was once taken and cherished by a father's hand, and led in the ways of sportive child hood and innocent pleasure. The dreadful monster of crime, has once been the object of sisterly love, and all domestic endearment. Pity him then, pity his blighted hope and his crushed heart. It is a wholesome sensibility. It is reasonable; it is meet for frail and sinning creatures like us to cherish. It foregoes no moral discrimination. It feels no crime; but feels it as a weak, tempted, and rescued creature should.—It imitates the great Master and looks with indignation upon the offender and yet is grieved for him.—*Rev. Orville Dewy.*

A SINGULAR WOMAN.—The Hagerstown Herald tells of a female that recently died in that place at the age of 80 years, who had never been more than two miles from her birth place, although she generally enjoyed excellent health. She lived 30 years in the family of a Mr. Kennedy, who kept a store in the building in which re resided, and during that long period of time she was in the store but once, and then visited it merely to please her employer.

ONE EYED SOLDIERS.—It is stated that the horror of the conscription in Syria is so great that mothers are in the habit of extirpating the right eye of their children in order to disqualify them for military service. To put a stop to such an iniquitous practice, the pasha has ordered into service a regiment of the one eyed recruits.

OFFICIAL CIVILITY.—The New York Tattler, in commenting upon the fact that Messrs. Webster and Clay were invited guests at the table of President Van Buren, a few weeks since says:—'We are free to accord to Martin Van Buren the no small credit of being a perfect gentleman in his manners, and in his intercourse with political friends and foes. He is a statesman of eminent talent; and whatever may be said by a large party, of the errors of his politics there are none in his personal conduct, moral or conventional.

THE GIRARD COLLEGE.—Among the losses by investments in the U. S. Bank, is a large portion of the money left by the late Stephen Girard for the erection and endowments of a College to educate orphans. Thus do we see a noble charity squandered by the managers of this 'regulator of the currency,' Shameful indeed.

RELIGIOUS TYRANNY.—We find in our papers an account from the London Sun, of the arrest and imprisonment of a poor *female* left with seven children in England, at the suit of a being who rejoices in the appellation of '*Reverend* Dr. Lyle, for tithes. She was called upon to pay, and was wholly unable, and asked for a little time when she should be able. She was dragged from her home and destitute family, into prison where she had been seven months at the last dates!!

FEMALE SOCIETY.—To a young man nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion (next to his Creator,) to some virtuous and amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart, and guard it from the pollution which besets it on all sides. *John Randolph.*

LET a woman be decked with all the embellishments of art and the gifts of nature—yet, if boldness is to be read in her face, it blots all the lines of beauty. Modesty is not only an ornament but also a guard to virtue.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841.

We are authorised to announce JOSEPH SINCLEAIR, as a candidate to Represent the Counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells, in the State Senate.

We are authorised to announce GEORGE F. WRIGHT, as a candidate for Treasurer of Allen County.

We are authorised to announce S. M. BLACK as a candidate for County Assessor, at the August election.

TEMPERANCE DISCUSSION.

A meeting held at the Presbyterian Church, last Wednesday evening for the purpose of discussing the resolution offered at the previous meeting, declaring it to be immoral to manufacture, vend or drink intoxicating liquors, went off pretty much to the amusement of those present. There was some sharp shooting but we believe all left in an unusual good humor.

After a few remarks from Judge Wines, Rev. Mr. Caswell addressed the meeting at some length in favor of the resolution, but mostly in reply to the remarks of Mr. Stevens made at the previous meeting. Rev. Mr. Stevens answered him and spoke generally in reference to the question. Rev. Mr. Rankin followed Mr. Stevens and spoke at great length in favor of the resolution, occupying much more time than all others. Mr. Potter Kyser asked permission to reply only to the last hour of the gentlemans speech, as it was getting late, which was granted. Mr. Kyser is a second "Davy Crocket" and made a heap' of fun by the very *able* manner he handled the subject.

Mr. Stevens intimated a wish to reply to Mr. Rankin, but owing to the lateness of the evening the meeting adjourned until next Wednesday evening. According to parliamentary rules Mr. Stevens will be entitled to the floor.

We think if no one person should speak to exceed half an hour, it would give more general satisfaction.

It is reported that the whig Convention recently held, nominated C. B. Smith as a candidate for Congress, and that Judge Test and Judge Kilgore had both announced themselves as candidates for the same distinguished station. If this report is true there will be four whig candidates in the field.—Although Smith is a deckled whig, yet, perhaps the democrats could vote for him on political grounds, (if they should think proper to vote at all) with as much propriety as either of the others.

At the late election in this township the following ticket was run without distinction of party—those marked thus* were elected. The number of votes each candidate received is annexed. Whole number of votes cast 282.

Township Trustees.	
William Rockhill,*	205
Francis Comparet,	82
Charles Fairfield,	118
L. G. Bellamy,*	142
J. H. M'Maken,*	200
Town Clerk.	
O. Bird*	260
Treasurer.	
G. F. Wright*	278
Overseers Poor.	
M. S. Wines,*	274
Samuel Lillie,*	273
Fence Viewers.	
Asa Fairfield,*	276
F. D. Luselle,*	272
Constables,	
Thomas Vanlandingham,*	196
Richard M'Mullen,*	183
B. B. Stevens,*	212
S. S. Morss,*	166
J. Comsley,	126
E. Stapleford,	66
J. Briggs,	38
Wm. Dalman,	25
Supervisors.	
Stephen Coles,* 1st. district,	265
T. K. Lathrop,* 2d. "	262
J. Cary,* 3d. "	266
A. M'Culloch,* 4th. "	269
A. Dykes,* 5th. "	260
Z. Henderson, 6th "	81
A. Compton,* 6th "	129
J. Newhouse,* 7th. "	46

☞We received a communication on the subject of Temperance societies; but we substitute the following, which although not written for this region it covers all the ground taken by our correspondent, and occupies much less space.

"PHYSICIAN! HEAL THYSELF!"

Mr. Editor.—

I notice, with pleasure, that efforts are now making in this city to advance the cause of temperance, that more attention should be given to this subject than it ordinarily receives. But while the importance of Temperance in *drinking* should be urged with all earnestness, it should not be forgotten that *temperance "in all things"* is no less a duty. There are men who belong to Temperance Society and who are very exemplary members thereof, so far as I know, who yet are very *intemperate* in many *other* things. They are intemperate in their *feelings* —they are intemperate in their language; they are intemperate in their desires after worldly distinctions and *lucre*. Now, is there not some inconsistency here! Does not the world look at these things! When they see a man all agog about temperance, getting up meetings for temperance addresses; and yet denouncing not only the drunkard, but all who do not choose to be made *sick spittles* of his, and adopt all his narrow notions, in the most bitter and malignant manner, what will the world say of that man's *sincerity*. Will they not say—

"Physician! heal thyself!"

☞The following is a letter to the editor, dated

SENATE CHAMBER,
Columbus, Ohio, March 28, 1841.

Dear Sir:—

The Legislature have passed the appropriation bill, and have authorised the immediate completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal and required the Fund Commissioners to borrow the money for that purpose at any rate of interest.

They have also passed several resolutions expressive of their very great desire to promote the united interest of both States, by a speedy completion of the work. The acting Canal Commissioner informs me that he will prosecute the work to completion as fast as possible.

Respectfully yours
JOHN E. HUNT.

REPORT.

Mr. Hunt, from the committee on Canals made the following report:

"The Standing Committee on canals, to which was referred the communication of the Governor transmitting a resolution of the General assembly of the State of Indiana relative to the Wabash and Erie Canal respectfully report:

"That they fully concur with the authorities of Indiana, in the importance of an early completion of this work as well to the interest, advantage, and sound policy of this state of Ohio, as the redemption of her faith solemnly pledged to her sister State. The action of the State in relation to this work, since its commencement, has evinced the strongest disposition to press it to an early completion and more particularly has this been the case during the past year, when the most serious embarrassments have surrounded, not only our own, but all the states in the prosecution of their public works.

"In the act of last session, which measurably restricted the progress of other public works, a provision was instituted, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the prosecution and completion of the Wabash & Erie Canal;" and the report of the Board of Public Works shows that there was expended on this work during the past year, five hundred and seventeen thousand, nine hundred and fifty-three dollars—being about one third of the whole amount expended upon all the public works of the State. In the bill making appropriations for the current year, which has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate, the appropriation is nearly equal to the appropriations for all the other improvements. The committee recite these facts, as evidence of the repeatedly manifested desire of the State of Ohio to complete this work, so important to the State of Indiana, and so intimately connected with our own interest, policy, and public faith.

"The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the authorities of the State of Ohio duly appreciate the importance to the State of Indiana, of an early completion of that portion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, situated within this State, and are duly mindful of the pledge of public faith, on the part of this state that this desirable purpose should be speedily accomplished.

"*Resolved*, That we respectfully point the authorities of the state of Indiana to the past action of the State of Ohio upon this subject as a guarantee that even amid the serious embarrassments of the times, the State of Ohio will continue to make every exertion to fulfil her obligations, and promote the mutual interest of both States, by an early completion of this improvement.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the Governor of the State of Indiana.

"The report and resolutions were agreed to."

LADIE'S BENEVULENT SOCIETY.—This society it is said, works like a charm. Everything that its most ardent friends could desire has been realized.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

We publish to day a letter from the Hon. John E. Hunt of Maumee city, one of the Ohio State Senators, to the editor of this paper, which gives a very flattering account of the prospect of our Canal. We also publish a report from the Canal Commissioner, in the Senate which is likewise from the pen of Mr. Hunt.

It affords us great pleasure to state that we notice, from every movement in Ohio an earnest disposition to complete this all important work immediately. Mr. Hunt is entitled to especial credit, for the zeal he has manifested by his untiring exertions during the past session to get this work placed in a situation to be completed at an early day.

A SKUNK FIGHT.

Caleb B. Smith, Esq. and Gen. Jonathan McCarty are competitors for Congress in this district. Stand back Democrats and see the fun.

THE LADIES' COMPANION, For April, is before us, embellished with a beautiful steel engraving; it contains some good poetry and several excellent stories. The May number commences a new volume.

THE DOLLAR MAGAZINE.

This periodical is now upon our table.—It is the third number that has been issued, and we look upon it as being the best of the three.

The small pox prevails in Philadelphia.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. Editor!—

The communication of your correspondent Homespun of the 20th ult. claims a few words in reply, which you will please give a place in your columns.

With the adroitness of a casuist and the ingenuity that characterises his ability at the expense of his candor, he deserts not only the ground taken by himself but at the same time avoids answering or coming to an issue upon the true merits of the questions resulting from his own positions, and endeavors to divert me from them also, by making an attack upon the excesses, which he assumes to have been committed by citizens, whom he is pleased to call pro slavery advocates.

This subterfuge, however well designed, will not answer his expectations; as I cannot be caught by an artifice, the design of which is so apparent. I have undertaken to prove that abolitionists are either "Knaves," "fanatics" or "fools" and I shall not be diverted from my purpose by any false issue his ingenuity can invent.

Then let me say to friend Homespun, "once for all" in reference to any charge you have or may make against those whose feelings have carried them to the extent that tumult and violence have been the result—that you alone are answerable for these as well as all other consequences which have or may grow out of the monstrous doctrines which it beseemeth your faction to propogate.

I regret, as much as you can pretend to, that any cause should exist that could so far operate upon public feeling as to excite scenes such as you allude to. But we have to take mankind as we find them; and if they are possessed of passions that may be provoked to exasperation, do not those who know that fact, wantonly excite them, justly incur all the consequences flowing from their temerity?

There are outrages then upon the public will, and failing to prevent which the perfection of human laws afford no means or remedy. When such are committed, it is not at all strange that the excitable portion of community (and they are among the ingredients of all society) should take upon themselves the correction of an evil, to do which the laws are not adequate. Let me instance a few cases.

Suppose a set of men should take it upon themselves to lecture and harangue throughout the country against our form of government, should ridicule our institutions, treat our notions of liberty, independence and equality, as absurdities and urge upon their hearers to change them for a monarchy or despotism, such as Russia, Spain or Portugal are cursed with; and they should gain proselytes. Now we have no law to punish or deter men from thus endeavoring to pervert the public mind. But would it be tolerated? And would public indignation be repressed or prevented from using force to suppress the fulmination of such doctrines?

Again, suppose a man should decorate a side of his house fronting on a public street, exposed to the gaze of your wives, your daughters, and your children, with a variety of lewd, obscene and disgusting pictures; and he should persist in keeping them there in defiance of the slow operation of the law, and public feeling should be so aroused that in tearing down the pictures his house should likewise be demolished under the excitement which such conduct would give birth to.—Would not that man suffer justly the consequences he had himself induced? So it is with the abolitionists. When you violate every sense of propriety, and even seek to pervert the order of nature by the amalgamation of the whites with the blacks (and this is among the most favored of your doctrines)—when you insult the understanding of your audiences by giving to this degraded set of beings a higher moral and intellectual standard than you accord to the whites—when you seek, not only to familiarise yourself, but the community in which you live with consociations with them upon terms of equality—when not content with this, you reduce your abominable and disgusting theory into practice, by countenancing a connexion between some curly headed, thick pated, black-visaged Ethiopian, and some fair and ruddy cheeked, though infatuated victim to your damnable doctrines—or when you introduce to your table and into the bosom of your family the thick-lipped *darky* to revel round your sweet meats and entertain your visiting friends with his agreeable and perfumed presence and edifying small talk—is it at all surprising that your doctrines and yourselves should become obnoxious to a public, whose every feeling and sense of propriety has thus become insulted and outraged!

Then until friend Homespun comes up fairly to the issue, and tells us what feasible plans of succeeding in the attainment of the object which his faction professes or has in contemplation—until he shows in what manner any political action can be obtained in relation to this subject, without violating the principles upon which the very existence of a union among the States is based—until he shows us how it can be effected without bloodshed and civil war; and until he shows us that the unwise, premature, ill-advised and over zealous infatuation of abolitionism has not already removed backward the prospective emancipation of the slave, more than fifty years; he has not answered my former Communication, or in the least shown himself or his faction guiltless of the charges which are there brought against him.

Friend Homespun suggests, very jocosely and I suppose he thinks [illegible] my expense) "that I should [illegible] in *Heraldry*."

The gentleman undoubtedly [illegible] the term he uses. Heraldry is [illegible] preserving *genealogies* of families [illegible] and descents, as well as of guarterings devices on coats of arms, escutcheons, banners, &c.

Unfortunately I live at too early a [illegible] be of much service in this country; an occupation. Some century hence the gentleman's delightful doctrine of [illegible] gunation shall be in full tide of [illegible] the pen of Heraldry may be found [illegible] the genealogy of some towny man [illegible] may then be elected President of the United States in the following strain. [illegible] grand-father of our present illustrious vituperable abolition, federal, whig anti-masonic Chief Magistrate, raised to the highest station in the gift of a mixed people, was a burnisher of shoes and boots in the town of Liberty, Massachusetts, celebrated in the refined circles of his native town for his ebony complexion, white teeth, long hair, "and de rale Burgamot." While upon his mother's side he claims a liberal descent the beautiful accomplished and intellectual Miss Armantha Chrinda Melissa Stanhope is near connexion of Col. —— of Pennsylvania, formerly a leading member of the Legislature of that State, whose philanthropy and astute political acumen will long preserve his name in the annals of the political history of the country." More anon.

Nominus Umbra.

Our neighbor is like to be in a very tight place. Between McCarty and Smith he dare not say his soul is his own. If he does not come out for McCarty the Gen. will withdraw his influence in getting him appointed Register; and if he does, Smith's friends will drop him like a hot potatoe, so that he is between two fires and must get scorched let him go which way he will.

We have but little editorial for our readers this week. We received a communication from Nominus Umbra at a late hour which excluded some matter intended for to-days paper. All communications intended for the Sentinel should be handed in previous to Wednesday.

THE RESTING PLACE.

BY JOHN NEWLAND MAFFIT

'So man lieth down, and riseth not; till the heavens be no more, they shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep.'

However dark and disconsolate the path of life may have been to any man, there is an hour of deep and quiet repose at hand, when the body may sink into a dreamless slumber. Let not the imagination be startled, if this resting place, instead of the bed of down, shall be the bed of gravel, or the rocky pavement of the tomb. No matter where the poor remains of wearied man may lie, the repose is deep and undisturbed—the sorrowful bosom heaves no more—the tears are dried up in their fountains—the aching head is at rest, and the stormy waves of earthly tribulation roll unheeded over the place of graves. Let armies engage in fearful conflict over the very bosoms of the pale nations of the dead, not one of the sleepers shall heed the spirit stirring trump, or respond to the reading shouts of victory.

How quiet these countless millions slumber in the arms of their mother earth. The voice of thunder shall not awake them; the loud cry of the elements—the winds the waves, nor even the giant tread of the earthquake shall be able to cause an inquietude in the chambers of death. They shall rest securely through ages; empires shall rise and fall; the bright millenium shall come and pass away; the last great battle shall be fought, and then a silver voice, at first but just heard, shall rise to a tempest tone, and penetrate the voiceless grave. For the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall hear his voice.

GEN. HARRISON'S RECALL.—The New York Commercial says, that Mr. Seaton, Mayor of Washington in welcoming General Harrison to that city, alluded in the most happy manner to the services of the old General during the last war; he carried him back to the days of Jack sonism and misrule, in a manner peculiar to himself, he said, 'You, sir, were the first man to receive a blow from Gen. Jackson; the very first act of his administration was your recall as a minister to a foreign court.' The St. Louis Argus says, that Mr. Seaton might have added, if his memory has served him, and Mr. Clay, your particular friends approved of that recall by voting for it."—*Balt. Rep.*

A certain person whose stomach was usually much more liberally furnished than his guests, remarked one day after dinner, that he had made so hearty a meal, that he almost required hooping. A waggish cooper present, suggested to him that he stood more in need of *heading* than any thing else.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Extra Session.

Mach 15, 1841.

Mr. Tappan laid before the Senate a letter from Blair & Rives, stating that they should hold the Senate to the contract made with them as printers to the 27th Congress, and demanding a copy of all the documents, the printing of which may have been or shall be ordered during the 27th Congress as fast as the orders shall be made, &c.—which, on motion of Mr. Preston was laid on the table.

Mr. Preston then rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

It is, I am sure, painfully within the recollection of the Senate, that a few days since a very upleasant collision occurred on this floor between the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Alabama. Any interruption of the habitual and characteristic harmony of this body, or the parliamentary decorum of its proceedings, is, under any circumstances, deeply to be regretted—but especially in the present case, inasmuch as the manifestation of heat occurred between Senators of such long and distinguished Standing. It might well be supposed that nothing but mistake or accident could have led to such a result, and thoroughly convinced of this, I rise Mr. President, to state my conviction of the existence of misapprehension and to state succinctly the mode in which it occured.

On the occasion alluded to, the Senator from Kentucky, conceived that the remarks of the Senator from Alabama, were calculated and intended to be injurious to his character, and personally offensive, retorted in language of direct affront—language which I am convinced he could not have employed but under a deep sense of injury. In this view of the remarks of the Senator from Alabama, I believe he was mistaken. Indeed, I am convinced, from information which has casually come to my possession, that the Senators from Alabama did not intend to be personally offensive. At the bottom of this affair, therefore, there is a misapprehension, which I announce with pleasure, and in the confident belief, that being announced the honorable and distinguished Senators, will permit no personal difficulty to arrest an adjustment which is earnestly demanded by the Senate and the country.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky said he shared with the Senator from South Carolina, in the statement of regret which he had expressed, at the occurrence of any circumstances calculated to impair the harmony and good feeling which he could always wish to see exist among the members of this body. And he accorded to him, for the interest which he had taken and the observations which he had just addressed to the chair, the influence of the most honorable, proper and high-minded motives.

He retained a very distinct recollection of the occurrence to which the Senator had alluded, and the circumstances attending it; but before he proceeded to say any thing on that subject, he trusted he might be excused for stating the general principal which it appeared to him ought to govern always, in congressional and parliamentary debate. It was the privilege of every member of parliament, to speak with the most perfect freedom of all persons in power—of all men and all measures—to denounce those in power as corrupt, as tyrannical—and measures, as fraught with ruinous consequences to the country. It was the right of every member of Congress and Parliament, to speak with the most perfect freedom of all persons, whether in office or candidates for office. At the same time, it was the duty of members of Congress, as of Parliament to abstain cautiously and scrupulously from the imputation of any personal language towards the current members of the body.

Whatever they said of others, they had a right to speak with the most perfect freedom; but that did not justify the use of similar language towards members of the body.

It was under the influence of this principle regulating the course of public debate, when the case of Blair & Rivers came up he addressed the Senate with the observations which he had with respect to the elder editor. Had they not come directly before the Senate he should have foreborne, as he always had, to speak of the paper or the editor.—Notwithstanding ten years of injury and abuse towards him, from that paper, he had remainded silent in the Senate, but when these men came directly before them, and their qualifications and pretensions became as they did, a legitimate subject of debate, he felt it to be his right to speak of the editor of the paper in the terms in which he had done.

When, on the next day, the Senator from Alabama addressed the Senate on the subject, he must say that at the time, and during the progress of his address, he had tho't that there was evinced a premeditated, and he must add as he believed, a preconceived assault; and when he concluded by instituting a comparison between the elder editor of the Globe and himself (Mr. C) a man of whom he had said that he was infamous a libeller, he must say, that at the time he did not doubt that the Senator's object was a personal offence towards him.

It was under the influence of these feelings that he rose and replied with what was certainly on his part a deliberate offence towards the Senator from Alabama.

But, after having said so much, it was due alike to the Senator and himself, to declare that he had since received authentic information that there existed on the part of the Senator from Alabama, no intention to communicate to him any insult, or to say to him any thing derogatory to his character—that he was mistaken in his purpose, and must have misconceived the Senator's language; under these circumstances, and acting on the truth of the information, ready at all times—prompt always to repair, and he trusted he should be to repel, as long as he was permitted to raise his hands in self defence, any indignity offered to him—but always with more pleasure and promptness in repairing than in repelling them. Under these circumstances, and without regard to technicality of forms which had never commanded with him any particular respect—under these circumstances in which he had been placed and the feelings which he entertained towards the Senator from Alabama, it was with infinite pleasure that he availed himself of the opportunity to say that every epithet disparaging to his character was most cheerfully withdrawn.

Mr. King said he entirely concurred with the view taken by the Senator from Kentucky, of the course which each member of this body owed to himself, and the various members of the body, to wit: never to depart from what is in strict accordance with parliamentary doings in any debates. He could appeal to his brother Senators who had been associated with him on this floor, whether he had not been actuated on all occasion, by a sense of what he deemed due to himself and to the body.

The Senator from Kentucky had not been misinformed. Having now withdrawn the offensive expression used by him, with his characteristic frankness, he (Mr. K.) felt himself at liberty to state in the same spirit of frankness, that nothing was farther from his design than to say any thing personally offensive to the Senator. He had no design to derogate either from his standing or character as a gentleman; and he believed that every word he uttered, properly understood could not have conveyed to any mind such an idea.

He made this avowal frankly, freely, cheerfully. He did it, because he considered it right that he should do it. He did it from no other consideration—he was in the habit of endeavoring to protect his rights and honor, and to wound the feelings of no one unnecessarily; and that course he should ever pursue.

He rejoiced in the opportunity of putting himself right, and in consequence of the withdrawal of these expressions, he hoped he had done so the satisfaction of all.

After a few remarks from Mr. Preston; expressive of his satisfaction at the favorable termination of the misunderstanding that had existed between the two Senators, on motion of that gentleman the Senate went into an executive session, and after a short term spent therein, reopened the doors.

On motion of Mr. Rives, a letter from the Adjutant General, explanatory of an omission which had occured in printing the proceedings of the court martial on the trial of Maj. Gen. Scott, was ordered to be printed, together with a letter from the Secretary of the Senate in relation to the same.

On motion of Mr. Merrick,

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that the Senate, having finished the business before them, are ready to adjourn unless he may have further communications to make.

Mr. Merrick and Mr. Phelps, were appointed by the Chair the committee.

Mr. Merrick, from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that the committee had waited on the President in pursuance of the resolution, and had been informed that the President had no further communication to make, expressing at the same time his kind regard for the Senators, individually and collectively, and his best wishes for their safe return to their homes.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the Senate then adjourned without day. —*Nat. int.*

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LONDON, March 3 1841.

The Battle of the Parliamentary session has been fought—the opposition have been defeated—and the whigs—the lucky whigs—still continue to be the favored occupants of Dowing street, and the welcome guests of Buckingham Palace. The victory, however, that they have gained, is far, very far, from being a great one—their majority was only five! You might naturally imagine and exclaim, 'another such conquest and they are undone!' and you would be correct in any other case than that in which the whigs are involved, as they continue in office more by the courtesy of the court than the consent of the Commons 'Upon my honor' I really believe that with this 'self same five' they will seriously endeavor to struggle through the session, and appearances, at the present moment; give something of a shade of reality to my suspicions. The debate upon which this majority arose was, on the Bill for more effectually settling the registration of voters, and establishing the elective franchise in Ireland, which was brougt into the House of Commons by Lord Morpeth, the Secretary for Ireland, and moved for a second reading. It was violently opposed by Lord Stanley, who, upon this occasion, led the opposition, much to the chagrin and annoyance of Sir Sobert Peel, and in one of the fullest houses that can be remembered, the numbers were, upon the division.

For the second reading (tellers included)	301
Against the do do	296
Paired off	44
Absent Ministeralists	8
Do. Conservatives	6
Speaker	1
Vacant (King's County)	1
Mr. Tomline (cannot vote(	1
	658

As one among the singular coincidences; there is at the present time a man named "Cain Abel," keeping the "Adam and Eve" tavern in Norwich, Eog.

PITY AND CHARITY Inculcated.—The very Pirate that dyes the ocean wave with the blood of his fellow beings; that meets with his defenceless victim in some lonely sea where no cry for help can be heard, and plunges the dagger to the heart that is pleading for life,—which is calling upon by all the names of kindred, of children, and home, to spare; yes, the very Pirate is such a man, as you or I might have been. Orphanage in childhood, an un friended youth; an evil companion, a resort to sinful pleasure; familarity with vice, a scorned and blighted name; seared and crushed affections; desperate fortunes:—these are steps which might have led any one among us, to unfurl upon the high seas the bloody flag of universal defiance, to have waged war with our kind, to have put on the terrific attributes, to have done the dreadful deeds, and to have died the awful death of the ocean robber. How many affecting relationships of humanity plead with us to pity him? That head, that is doomed to pay the price of blood, once rested upon a mother's bosom. The hand that did that accursed work, and shall soon be stretched, cold, nerveless in the felon's grave, was once taken and cherished by a father's hand, and led in the ways of sportive child hood and innocent pleasure. The dreadful monster of crime, has once been the object of sisterly love, and all domestic endearment. Pity him then, pity his blighted hope and his crushed heart. It is a wholesome sensibility. It is reasonable; it is meet for frail and sinning creatures like us to cherish. It foregoes no moral discrimination. It feels no crime; but feels it as a weak, tempted, and rescued creature should.—It imitates the great Master and looks with indignation upon the offender and yet is grieved for him.—*Rev. Orville Dewy.*

A SINGULAR WOMAN.—The Hagerstown Herald tells of a female that recently died in that place at the age of 80 years, who had never been more than two miles from her birth place, although she generally enjoyed excellent health. She lived 30 years in the family of a Mr. Kennedy, who kept a store in the building in which re resided, and during that long period of time she was in the store but once, and then visited it merely to please her employer.

ONE EYED SOLDIERS.—It is stated that the horor of the conscription in Syria is so great that mothers are in the habt of extirpating the right eye of their children in order to disqualify them for military service. To put a stop to such an iniquitous practice, the pacha has ordered into service a regiment of the one eyed recruits.

OFFICIAL CIVILITY.—The New York Tattler, in commenting upon the fact that Messrs. Webster and Clay were invited guests at the table of President Van Buren, a few weeks since says:—'We are free to accord to Martin Van Buren the no small credit of being a perfect gentleman in his manners, and in his intercourse with political friends and foes. He is a statesman of eminent talent; and whatever may be said by a large party, of the errors of his politics there are none in his personal conduct, moral or conventional.

THE GIRARD COLLEGE.—Among the losses by investments in the U. S. Bank, is a large portion of the money left by the late Stephen Girard for the erection and endowments of a College to educate orphans. Thus do we see a noble charity squandered by the managers of this 'regulator of the currency,' Shameful indeed.

RELIGIOUS TYRANNY,—We find in our papers an account from the London Sun, of the arrest and imprisonment of a poor *female* left with seven children in England, at the suit of a being who rejoices in the appellation of '*Reverend* Dr. Lyle, for titles. She was called upon to pay, and was wholly unable, and asked for a little time when she should be able. She was dragged from her home and destitute family, into prison where she had been seven months at the last dates!!

FEMALE SOCIETY.—To a young man nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion (next to his Creator, to some virtuous and amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart, and guard it from the pollution which besets it on all sides. *John Randolph.*

Let a woman be decked with all the embellishments of art and the gifts of nature—yet, if boldness is to be read in her face, it blots all the lines of beauty. Modesty is not only an ornament but also a guard to virtue.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841.

We are authorised to announce JOSEPH SINCLEAR, as a candidate to Represent the Counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells, in the State Senate.

We are authorised to announce GEORGE F. WRIGHT, as a candidate for Treasurer of Allen County.

We are authorised to announce S. M. BLACK as a candidate for County Assessor, at the August election.

TEMPERANCE DISCUSSION.

A meeting held at the Presbyterian Church, last Wednesday evening for the purpose of discussing the resolution offered at the previous meeting, declaring it to be immoral to manufacture, vend or drink intoxicating liquors, went off pretty much to the amusement of those present. There was some sharp shooting but we believe all left in an unusual good humor.

After a few remarks from Judge Wines. Rev. Mr. Conwell addressed the meeting at some length in favor of the resolution, but mostly in reply to the remarks of Mr. Steevens made at the previous meeting. Rev. Mr. Steevens answered him and spoke generally in reference to the question. Rev. Mr. Rankin followed Mr. Steevens and spoke at great lengt in favor of the resolution, occupying much more time than all others. Mr. Peter Kyser asked permission to reply only to tha last hour of the gentlemans speech, as it was getting late, which was granted. Mr. Kyser is a second "Davy Crocket" and made 'a heap' of fun by the very *able* manner he handled the subject.

Mr. Steevens intimated a wish to reply to Mr. Rankin. but owing to the lateness of the evening the meeting adjourned until next Wednesday evening. According to parliamentary rules Mr. Steevens will be entitled to the *floor*.

We think if no one person should speak to exceed half an hour, it would give more general satisfaction.

It is reported that the whig Convention recently held, nominated C. B. Smith as a candidate for Congress, and that Judge Test and Judge Kilgore had both announced themselves as candidates for the same distinguished station. If this report is true there will be four whig candidates in the field.—Although Smith is a decided whig, yet, perhaps the democrats could vote for him on political grounds (if they should think proper to vote at all) with as much propriety as either of the others.

At the late election in this township the following ticket was run without distinction of party—those marked thus* were elected. The number of votes each candidate received is annexed. Whole number of votes cast 282.

Township Trustees.		
William Rockhill,*		205
Francis Comparet,		82
Charles Fairfield,		118
L. G. Bellamy,*		142
J. H. M'Maken,*		200
Town Clerk.		
O. Rind*		269
Treasurer.		
G. F. Wright*		278
Overseers Poor.		
M. S. Wines,*		274
Samuel Lillie,*		273
Fence Viewers.		
Asa Fairfield,*		276
F. D. Laselle,*		272
Constables,		
Thomas Van Anda,*		196
Richard M'Mullen,*		183
B. B. Stevens,*		212
S. S. Morss,*		166
J. Crumley,		128
E. Stapleford,		50
J. Briggs,		38
Wm. Dalman,		25
Supervisors.		
Stephen Coles,*	1st. district,	268
T. K. Lathrop,*	2d. "	262
J. Cary,*	3d. "	266
A. M'Culloch,*	4th. "	269
A. Dykes,*	5th. "	260
Z. Henderson.	6th "	81
A. Compton,*		129
J Newhouse,*	7th. "	46

☞We received a communication on the subject of Temperance societies; but we substitute the following, which although not written for this region it covers all the ground taken by our correspondent, and occupies much less space.

"PHYSICIAN! HEAL THYSELF!"

Mr. Editor.—

I notice, with pleasure, that efforts are now making in this city to advance the cause of temperance, that more attention should be given to this subject than it ordinarily receives. But while the importance of Temperance in *drinking* should be urged with all earnestness, it should not be forgotten that *temperance "in all things"* is no less a duty. There are men who belong to Temperance Society and who are very exemplary members thereof, so far as I know, who yet are very *in*-temperate in many *other* things. They are intemperate in their *feelings*—they are intemperate in their language; they are intemperate in their desires after worldly distinctions and *lucre*. Now, is there not some inconsistency here! Does not the world look at these things! When they see a man all agog about temperance, getting up meetings for temperance addresses; and yet denouncing not only the drunkard, but all who do not choose to be made *lick spittles* of his, and adopt all his narrow notions,—in the most bitter and malignant manner, what will the world say of that man's *sincerity*. Will they not say—

"*Physician! heal thyself!*"

☞The following is a letter to the editor, dated

SENATE CHAMBER,
Columbus, Ohio, March 28, 1841.

Dear Sir:—

The Legislature have passed the appropriation bill, and have authorised the immediate completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal and required the Fund Commissioners to borrow the money for that purpose at any rate of interest.

They have also passed several resolutions expressive of their very great desire to promote the united interest of both States, by a speedy completion of the work. The acting Canal Commissioner informs me that he will prosecute the work to completion as fast as possible.

Respectfully yours
JOHN E. HUNT.

REPORT.

Mr. Hunt, from the committee on Canals made the following report:

"The Standing Committee on canals, to which was referred the communication of the Governor transmitting a resolution of the General assembly of the State of Indiana relative to the Wabash and Erie Canal respectfully report

"That they have corresponded with the authorities of Indiana, upon the importance of an early completion of this work as well to the interest, advantage, and sound policy of the state of Ohio, as the redemption of her faith solemnly pledged to her sister State. The action of the State in relation to this work, since its commencement, has evinced the strongest disposition to press it to an early completion and more particularly has this been the case during the past year, when the most serious embarrassments have surrounded, not only our own, but all the states in the prosecution of their public works.

"In the act of last session, which measurably restricted the progress of other public works, a provision was instituted, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the prosecution and completion of the Wabash & Erie Canal;" and the report of the Board of Public Works shows that there was expended on this work during the past year, five hundred and seventeen thousand, nine hundred and fifty-three dollars—being about one third of the whole amount expended upon all the public works of the State. In the bill making appropriations for the current year, which has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate, the appropriation is nearly equal to the appropriations for all the other improvements. The committee recite these facts, as evidence of the repeatedly manifested desire of the State of Ohio to complete this work, so important to the State of Indiana, and so intimately connected with our own interest, policy, and public faith.

"The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the authorities of the State of Ohio duly appreciate the importance to the State of Indiana, of an early completion of that portion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, situated within this State, and are duly mindful of the pledge of public faith, on the part of this state that this desirable purpose should be speedily accomplished.

"*Resolved*, That we respectfully point the authorities of the state of Indiana to the past action of the State of Ohio upon this subject as a guarantee that even amid the serious embarrassments of the times, the State of Ohio will continue to make every exertion to fulfil her obligations, and promote the mutual interest of both States, by an early completion of this improvement.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the Governor of the State of Indiana.

'The report and resolutions were agreed to."

LADIE'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—This society it is said, works like a charm. Everything that its most ardent friends could desire has been realized.

WABASH AHD ERIE CANAL.

We publish to day a letter from the Hon. John E. Hunt of Maumee city, one of the Ohio State Senators, to the editor of this paper, which gives a very flattering account of the prospect of our Canal. We also publish a report from the Canal Commissioner, in the Senate which is likewise from the pen of Mr. Hunt.

It affords us great pleasure to state that we notice, from every movement in Ohio an earnest disposition to complete this all important work immediately. Mr. Hunt is entitled to especial credit, for the zeal he has manifested by his untiring exertions during the past session to get this work placed in a situation to be completed at an early day.

A SKUNK FIGHT.

Caleb B. Smith, Esq. and Gen. Jonathan McCarty are competitors for Congress in this district. Stand back Democrats and see the fun.

THE LADIES' COMPANION, For April, is before us, embellished with a beautiful steel engraving; it contains some good poetry and several excellent stories. The May number commences a new volume.

THE DOLLAR MAGAZINE.

This periodical is now upon our table.—It is the third number that has been issued, and we look upon it as being the best of the three.

The small pox prevails in Philadelphia.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. Editor:—

The communication of your correspondent Homespun of the 20th ult. claims a few words in reply, which you will please give a place in your columns.

With the adroitness of a casuist and the ingenuity that characterises his ability at the expense of his candor, he deserts not only the ground taken by himself but at the same time avoids answering or coming to an issue upon the true merits of the questions resulting from his own positions, and endeavors to divert me from them also, by making an attack upon the excesses, which he assumes to have been committed by citizens, whom he is pleased to call pro slavery advocates.

This subterfuge, however well designed, will not answer his expectations; as I cannot be caught by an artifice, the design of which is so apparent. I have undertaken to prove that abolitionists are either "Knaves," "fanatics" or "fools" and I shall not be diverted from my purpose by any false issue his ingenuity can invent.

Then let me say to friend Homespun, "once for all" in reference to any charge you have or may make against those whose feelings have carried them to the extent that tumult and violence have been the *result*—that *you alone* are answerable for *these* as well as all other consequences which have or may grow out of the monstrous doctrines which it beseemeth your faction to propogate.

I regret, as much as you can pretend to, that any *cause* should exist that could so far operate upon public feeling as to excite scenes such as you allude to. But we have to take mankind as we find them; and if they are possessed of passions that may be provoked to exasperation, do not those who know that fact, wantonly excite them, justly incur all the consequences flowing from their temerity?

There are outrages then upon the public will, and failing to prevent which the perfection of human laws afford no means or remedy. When such are committed, it is not at all strange that the excitable portion of community (and they are among the ingredients of all society) should take upon themselves the correction of an evil, to do which the laws are not adequate. Let me instance a few cases.

Suppose a set of men should take it upon themselves to lecture and harangue throughout the country against our form of government, should ridicule our institutions, treat our notions of liberty, independence and equality, as absurdities and urge upon their hearers to change them for a monarchy or despotism, such as Russia, Spain or Portugal are cursed with; and they should gain proselytes. Now we have no law to punish or deter men from thus endeavoring to pervert the public mind. But would it be tolerated! And would public indignation be repressed or prevented from using force to suppress the fulmination of such doctrines?

Again, suppose a man should decorate a side of his house fronting on a public street, exposed to the gaze of your wives, your daughters, and your children, with a variety of lewd, obscene and disgusting pictures; and he should persist in keeping them there in defiance of the slow operation of the law, and public feeling should be so aroused that in tearing down the pictures his house should likewise be demolished under the excitement which such conduct would give birth to.—Would not that man suffer justly the consequences he had himself induced? So it is with the abolitionists. When you violate every sense of propriety, and even seek to pervert the order of nature by the amalgamation of the whites with the blacks (and this is among the most favored of your doctrines)—when you insult the understanding of your audiences by giving to this degraded set of beings a higher moral and intellectual standard than you accord to the whites—when you seek, not only to familiarise yourself, but the community in which you live with consocciations with them upon terms of equality—when not content with this, you reduce your abominable and disgusting theory into practice, by countenancing a connexion between some curly headed, thick pated, black-visaged Ethiopian, and some fair and ruddy cheeked, though infatuated victim to your damnable doctrines—or when you introduce to your table and into the bosom of your family the thick-lipped *darky* to revel amid your sweet meats and entertain your visiting friends with his agreeable and perfumed presence and edifying small talk—is it at all surprising that your doctrines and yourselves should become obnoxious to a public, whose every feeling and sense of propriety has thus become insulted and outraged!

Then until friend Homespun comes up fairly to the issue, and tells us what feasible plans of succeeding in the attainment of the object which his faction professes or has in contemplation—until he shows in what manner any political action can be obtained in relation to this subject, without violating the principles upon which the very existence of a union among the States is based—until he shows us how it can be effected without bloodshed and civil war; and until he shows us that the unwise, premature, ill-advised and over zealous infatuation of abolitionism has not already removed backward the prospective emancipation of the slave, more than fifty years; he has not answered my former Communication, or in the least shown himself or his faction guiltless of the charges which are there brought against him.

Friend Homespun suggests very jocose-

ly and I suppose he thinks (at my expense) "that I should e... in *Heraldry*."

The gentleman undoubtedly u... the term he uses. Heraldry is th... preserving *genealogies* of families ... eal descents, as well as of quarterin... devices on coats of arms, escut... banners, &c.

Unfortunately I live at too early a ... be of much service in this country; ... an occupation. Some century hence ... the gentleman's delightful doctrine o... gamation shall be in full tide of o... the pen of Heraldry may be found ... the genealogy of some tawny mu... may then be elected President of ... States in the following strain. "... grand-father of our present illustrious venerable abolition, federal, whig anti-masonic Chief Magistrate, raised to the highest station in the gift of a mixed people, was a burnisher of shoes and boots in the town of Liberty, Massachusetts, celebrated in the refined circles of his native town for his ebony complexion, white teeth, long heel, "and de rale Burgamot." While upon his mother's side he claims a lineal descent the beautiful accomplished and intellectual Miss Aramintha Clarinda Melissa Stanhope a near connexion of Col. —— of Pennsylvania, formerly a leading member of the Legislature of that State, whose philanthropy and astute political acumen will long preserve his name in the annals of the political history of the country." More anon. *Nominus Umbra.*

Our neighbor is like to be in a very tight place. Between McCarty and Smith he dare not say his soul is his own. If he does not come out for McCarty the Gen. will withdraw his influence in getting him appointed Register; and if he does, Smith's friends will drop him like a hot potatoe, so that he is between two fires and must get scorched let him go which way he will.

We have but little editorial for our readers this week. We received a communication from Nominus Umbra at a late hour which excluded some matter intended, for to days paper. All communications intended for the Sentinel should be handed in previous to Wednesday.

THE RESTING PLACE

BY JOHN NEWLAND MAFFIT

'So man lieth down, and riseth not; till the heavens be no more, they shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep.'

However dark and disconsolate the path of life may have been to any man, there is an hour of deep and quiet repose at hand, when the body may sink into a dreamless slumber. Let not the imagination be startled, if this resting place, instead of the bed of down, shall be the bed of gravel, or the rocky pavement of the tomb. No matter where the poor remains of wearied man may lie, the repose is deep and undisturbed—the sorrowful bosom heaves no more—the tears are dried up in their fountains—the aching head is at rest, and the stormy waves of earthly tribulation roll unheeded over the place of graves. Let armies engage in fearful conflict over the very bosoms of the pale nations of the dead, not one of the sleepers shall heed the spirit stirring trump, or respond to the rending shouts of victory.

How quiet these countless millions slumber in the arms of their mother earth. The voice of thunder shall not awake them; the loud cry of the elements—the winds the waves, nor even the giant tread of the earthquake shall be able to cause an inquietude in the chambers of death. They shall rest securely through ages; empires shall rise and fall; the bright millenium shall come and pass away; the last great battle shall be fought, and then a silver voice, at first but just heard, shall rise to a tempest tone, and penetrate the voiceless grave. For the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall hear his voice.

GEN. HARRISON'S RECALL.—The New York Commercial says, that Mr. Seaton, Mayor of Washington in welcoming General Harrison to that city, alluded in the most happy manner to the services of the old General during the last war; he carried him back to the days of Jacksonism and misrule, in a manner peculiar to himself, he said, 'You, sir, were the first man to receive a blow from Gen. Jackson; the very first act of his administration was your recall as a minister to a foreign court.' The St. Louis Argus says, that Mr. Seaton might have added, if his memory has served him, and 'Mr. Clay, your particular friends approved of that recall by voting for it.'—*Balt. Rep.*

A certain person whose stomach was usually much more liberally furnished than his mind, remarked one day after dinner, that he had made so hearty a meal, that he almost required hooping. A waggish cooper present, suggested to him that he stood more in need of *heading* than any thing else.

From the Indianapolis Democrat.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

I am pleased to notice, that in Ohio the Democrats are taken a bold stand in favor of supporting domestic industry. Resolutions have been adopted, at several Democratic meetings, making pledges to wear no other description of clothing but of domestic manufacture, and recommending in the strongest terms, to the ladies, to doff their foreign silks and satins and array themselves in the productions of our own fair country women. In our embarrassed condition as a State, we would recommend that Jluchelora clubs be formed, resolving not to join in marriage with any young lady who would hereafter purchase any foreign article of dress, and that like meetings or societies be formed among the young ladies in reference to young gentlemen. I trust that the Indianapolis Legislative Assembly will take this matter in hand and that the junior members will act upon my recommendations. I understand the subject will be introduced for discussion on the next evening, when I hope the ladies will attend. One of the most wealthy and respectable merchants of Indianapolis has set the example of clothing his daughters in domestic manufactures, and I hope others will soon follow in his footsteps. No Democrat, I trust, will fail to exert his best influence,—Indiana can and will be redeemed through the industry and economy of her citizens.—To the bachelor editor of the Democrat I appeal for the insertion of this article.

A. HOOSIER.

Our correspondent "a Hoosier," may recollect that a few weeks ago, when we noticed Mr. West's new buildings for domestic manufacture, we then endeavored to show that domestic industry was the wealth and glory of a state or nation. England which prides herself as ocean's queen, and whose unceasing drain in an unbroken roll greets the rising sun in every land, may trace much of her greatness to a few persecuted Huguenot weavers, who a few centuries ago, were banished from France, and took up their abode in England as a land of refuge. Prior to that time England was dependant upon France for much of her wear. The skill and industry introduced by these refugees soon turned the tide of trade, and England exported her manufactures, to every nation.—Wealth flowed in from every side. All other branches of industry became stimulated—instead of importing iron from other nations, she soon became the exporter of this article to every part of the globe. Even the iron mountains of Russia and the vast fields of ore in America, were insufficient to meet her with competition, and now England in wealth in political sway, in military and maritime power, is extent of empire and in unanimous terms stands at the head of nations. Our railroads are filled with her iron—her capitol constructed of our improvements. Much of her present greatness is traceable to a band of wandering persecuted Normandy weavers who gave an impulse to her HOME IN DUSTRY, which has placed her on her present proud eminence. If a correct course of policy were pursued by the people of the U. S., this country would in a short time attain that eminence which should have been hers years ago. It is folly and worse than folly to try to aid home manufactures by tariff.—They may for a time operate apparently beneficial on special branches of business; but the *general* tendency of a high tariff, when its revenue is used for banking purposes, is to destroy home industry. A national bank, for instance, having the national customs to bank upon, enhances prices at home. Rents, property, produce, medicine and every thing necessary to supply human wants rise in price *proportionate* to the increase of PAPER CURRENCY. Laborers have to pay high for every thing; to save themselves they must raise their wages so high that the working men of England can *underwork* on working community. If international commerce were left free, except so far as duties are necessary to raise a revenue for the support of government, and if the patriotic course of policy above suggested by our correspondent, were pursued by the people, the nation would prosper despite all foreign competition.

The wealthy merchant to whom our correspondent alludes is known to us. His laudable and patriotic example we hope will be followed. Costly apparel has long since ceased to be evidence of either mental or pecuniary superiority. Any empty headed dandy may wear a fine suit on *tick*. Indeed the most substantial business men of the present day are most plainly clad. "Gaudery" is mostly but the distinction between the vermin descended butterflies and the bees of society.

One obstacle does exist in the way of domestic manufactures; that is, many working men are made believe that high wages, produced by bank expansions are beneficial; they never reflect that the same causes which raise their wages, also raise the price of every thing they have to pay for. It is to be lamented that many of the working community are grossly ignorant, and are easily made the dupes of aspirants. We know that some may think this an impolitic admission, but we believe the time has come that the candid truth relative to this matter be told.—Remember last summer how village merchants and petitioggers gulled laborers by making them believe Mr. Van Buren would reduce wages!

In another article in this paper on the subject of *Sabbath Schools*, we have refered to the necessity of giving that intellectual expansion to the mind of youth which will render them proof to the wiles of demagogues. Home manufactures will never flourish till intelligence and a true spirit of patriotism pervade the country. When enterprise takes the place of the buggerly practice of office seeking and when industry supercedes speculation, our country will rise superior to the empire of the old world.

The excitement of politics is now over, it behoves every patriot to turn his attention to acting, as far as his ability may permit, for the common good. Politics is too often the madness of the many for the benefit of the few. Let the suggestions methinks thrown out by our correspondent have their due weight. The writer of the above communication dedicates it to the 'bachelor editor of the Democrat.' We are sorry he had not solicited the comments of "the better and brighter half of our cissorship," as he would be able, by consulting with his own "better half" to tell how the proposition of "a Hoosier" will take among the *ladies*, for they are to us a part of animated creation with which we are as little acquainted as with the mermados 'in ocean's coral groves' but we believe they will patriotically take hold of such measures as will, when energetically pushed forward, rebound to the welfare of our common country.

From the Liverpool Albion.

COLLISION AT SEA—DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

It is our painful task to have to record one of the most melancholy disasters which, of late years have taken place in the Channel, and which has been accompanied by the loss of no less than 122 men, women, and children.

The American ship Governor Fenner, Capt. Andrews, which sailed hence on Friday, at noon, for New York, came in contact on the following morning at two o'clock, off Holyhead, with the Nottingham steamer, from Dublin, for this port. The ship struck the Steamer amidships. So great was the force of the collision that the ship's bows were stove in, and in a few minutes from the time of the vessels coming in contact she sank, the captain and mate being the only persons out of 124 souls on board who saved their lives. The Nottingham was dreadfully shattered, but having been struck in her strongest part, the collision was not fatal to her.

From Captain Andrews, whom we saw on his landing from the Nottingham yesterday forenoon, we received a verbal account of the disaster; it was in substance as follows:—

"We sailed from Liverpool on Friday last at noon with the wind at S S W. The crew consisted of 17, and the passengers in the steerage amounted to 106. We had a full cargo of manufactured goods. On Saturday morning at two o'clock the wind blowing fresh from the S S W. and when the ship was under double reefed topsails, the jib, spanker, and mainsail in, saw a steamer to windward on the larboard bow.—The ship's helm was instantly put hard-a-port. The steamer crossed our bow, and we struck her right amidships. From the force if the collission it was evident that either the ship or the steamer would sink, or perhaps both. Instantly I left that the ship, the bows of which were above us, was sinking. I cried out to the crew (all the passengers were below) to endeavor to save their lives. They instead of running forward, through fear, ran aft. My first object was to endeavor to save the crew and passengers; but so rapid was the sinking of the ship, I found it impossible to do anything to accomplish that object. I and the mate then ran forward, and finding the ship fast sinking, I tried to jump on the steamer. Finding my first attempt through a momentary faintness, I made a second, and just as the ship was at the waters edge, succeeded in grasping a rope which was hanging over the steamer's side. Thus I was saved his life by jumping from the fore yard arm on to the steamer's deck. In one minute the ship sank, with sixteen of her crew and all the passengers, amounting together to 122 souls. The steamer's boat was instantly lowered for the purpose of making an attempt to save such of the crew and passengers as might be floating, but it unfortunately swamped alongside.'

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

THE DREADFUL LOSS OF THE GOVERNOR FENNER, EMIGRANT SHIP.

LONDON March 3 1841.

This truly awful calamity—the perishing of one hundred and twenty two souls.—the utter loss of the vessel—and the extraordinary circumstances of the collision, have made the affair one of most fearful interest and excitement in this country, crowding the columns of our papers, day after day, with every item that could, by any stretch of ingenuity and industry, be gathered, either of fact or fiction, for the purpose of increasing the feverish state of the public mind. It is proper therefore, that you should pause before giving credence to all, or even much, of what you will find in print, for though several sentiments have appeared as under the authority, and apparently as if taken down from the lips of Captain Andrews, of the Governor Fenner, yet I am quite certain that these assertions are utterly false, and that they must be considered, for the greater part, as 'artifices' of that most industrious and imaginative race of beings—the reporters. The declaration of the mate, attested before the Mayor of Liverpool, can, however, be taken as facts It is as follows:

'I was first mate of the American ship Governor Fenner, (S. E. Andrews, master,) and the Steam Tug Company's boat came along side on Friday the 19th inst. at 12 A. M., with Capt. Andrews, we then lying at anchor in the river. We hove up our anchor and proceeded to sea.—At half past 3 o'clok we discharged pilot and steamer. At 8 o'clock blowing fresh, we took in top gallant sails. At 9 o'clock, double reefed topsails. It was then my watch below. At 12 o'clock, I was called by the second mate. I came on deck, and Capt Andrews was there. He ordered the spanker to be taken in, and the jib hauled down that done, he ordered the mainsail to be hauled up it blowing very fresh with a heavy hard sea on, and raining. At 20 minutes past 1, we took the bearings of Holyhead light. At about 2, Capt. Andrews told me he was going below to shift his clothes, and that I was to keep a good look out, and not trust in the least to sailors looking out. At about five minutes past 2, I saw a steamer's light on the larboard bow. I instantly reported the same to Capt Andrews, who was then putting on his jacket. I did not leave the deck, but called to him over the companion way. He immediately came on deck and ordered the helm to be put hard a-port and went close up to the man at the wheel and called for a light. We had two signal lanterns light ed in the cabins, ready to show in case of necessity. The boy on deck immediately went for a light, but before he could get on deck again we came in collision. Capt. Andrews had not been in bed since we left Liverpool, but had been on deck all night. This is the first statement that I have made, and all other reports now in circulation contrary to this, said to have come from me, I pronounce false.'

THE DUKE AND DUCHES OF MARLBOROUGH.—Two memorables are told of the duke and duchess of Marlborough, which we think highly characteristic of this singular and highly-gifted couple. None of the Duchess's charms, when they were at their proudest height, had been so fondly prized by the poor Duke, her husband, as her splendid head of hair. Therefore one day, upon his offending her, by some act of disobedience to her 'sovereign will,' the bright thought occurred as she sat considering how she could plague him most, that it would be a hearty vexation to see his favorite tresses cut off. Instantly the deed was done; she cropped them short, and laid them in an ante-chamber he must pass through to enter her apartment; but, to her cruel disappointment, he passed, entered, and repassed, calm enough to provoke a saint, neither angry nor sorrowful, seemingly quite unconscious both of his crime and his punishment. Concluding he must have overlooked the hair, she ran to secure it. Lo! it had vanished and she remained in perplexity the rest of the day. The next, as he continued silent, and her looking-glass spoke the change—a fearful one, she began to think she had for once done a foolish thing. Nothing more transpired until after the Duke's death, when she found her beautiful ringlets carefully laid by in a cabinet, where he kept whatever he held most precious.

We deem this almost affecting. What an adorable vixen she must have been! The Duchess survived her illustrious husband not not less than twenty-two years, dying at the age of eighty-four in 1774. The love she had for the Duke may in no small degree be imagined from the following anecdote:—Though in her sixty-second year, she still possessed some attractions, insomuch that she was sought in marriage by Lord Coningsby and the Duke of Somerset. What her answer was to the former is, we believe, nowhere upon record. That to the Duke of Somerset is highly characteristic, and greatly to be admired:—"Marriage is very unsuitable at my age, but, were I only thirty, I would not permit even the emperor of the world to succeed in that heart which has been, all my life, devoted to John Duke of Malborough."

MARCH OF REFINEMENT.

Drawing it a little finer than common.—'Hallo Sam Jonsing, how is you?' said Peter Gumbo last night as he met his old friend—'How is you now?'

'About de same, Isak you. I hasn't seen you afore since de last time, Pete—de time, you know, wen dat extraornary trial ob skill cum off at de St. Charles atween Master Diamond and de Kaintuckian. Wa'nt dat a great triumph!'

'De last Sam—well it was fuss. Look hous, Sam, wat kind ob'stinction does you draw atween de tu nigtocratic candidates for de high hous ob being considered by de best judges de most finished dancer?'

'Say dat again, Pete; I doesn't zactly comprehend your meanin.'

'I say, Sam, wat 'stinction does you draw atween de tubal tupsercrean candidates for de hous ob bein considered de fine hes as a dancer?'

'Ez zactly, Pete, now I understand you.—Well, dat Kaintuck man is wat you may call a dancer ob some stinction. He's great in de rough, break down part of de business, and stonishes de beholder wit de facility wid which he cumma to tou-an-tou and double-shuffle touches, but, do lor! when it comes to de more classic part ob de dihuse-an', you understand me Pete! when we talks about de real illegitimate refinement ob dancin, dars whar Master Diamond shines wid a lustre dat lays ebery ting in de shade. Whoolt go away! Dars no more comparison atween de two dan dar is atween de beauty ob Miss Cinderally—you knows her, Pete, de lubly for one dat I'd gwine to marry—and old Mr. Catfect. Such comparisons, you know, is odorous, as the poet says, but den I'a 'bliged to use 'em in order to 'lustrate my figah!'

N. O. Picayune.

THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH.—Mr. Burritt a Blacksmith of Northampton Mass. recently delivered a lecture before the Lyceum of that time, which astonished, as well as delighted, all who heard it, by the beauty of its composition. Mr. B. is but 32 years of age; works regularly at his trade and has acquired, without a teacher, an intimate knowledge of more than fifty different languages. He is a shining proof of the value of industry and time.

CAUSES OF CONJUGAL QUARREL.—For Pope's exquisite good sense take the following, which is a masterpiece:—'Nothing hinders the constant agreement of people who live together but mere vanity—a secret insisting upon what they think their dignity or merit and inward expectation of such an over-measure of deference and regard as answers to their own extravagant false scale, and which nobody can pay, because none but themselves can tell readily to what pitch it amounts. Thousands of houses would be happy to-morrow if this passage were writ ten in letters of gold over the mantel-piece, and the offenders could have the courage to apply it to themselves.

VERY SATISFACTORY.—'Now, uncle, hang a big pumpkin to the ceiling, and dash it over with molasses, and when you see the flies gathered around it, imagine that it is the world, and the flies its inhabitants.'

'That's the way it works, is it?—Well, Tom, is it a fact that the Chinese walk with their feet ferment our feet, and their heads down?'

'Yes, sir,'

'And is it a fact that the Devil's fire works is right under the earth?'

'Yes, sir,'

'Well I wonder if the Chinese ain't bothered a good deal with the smoke?'

The heart, by its muscular contraction, distributes two ounces of blood from 70 to 80 times in a minute.

A VERY LITTLE NOW AND THEN.—"Doctor," said a certain squire, after reading the prescription of a physician whom ill health had enabled him to consult, "do you think that a very little spirits now and then would hurt me very much? "Why, no sir," answered the doctor, very deliberately, "I do not know that a little now and then would hurt you very much; but sir, if you don't take any, it wont hurt you at all."

"The other evening," says a contemporary, "a well known novelist, a man of great coolness and courage, was met by a stout fellow, who pulled out a pounard and demanded his purse. 'Capital!' the other exclaimed. 'I was just about to make the same demand on you—but come, as I have fallen in with one of ourselves, I'll give you a share of a prime job I have got in hand. Come along!' Deceived by this confidence, the evil regn joined the counterfeiter, and they stole along together till they were met by a patrol, into whose hands the good natured friend unkindly dodged his associate."

The Bulletin received news yesterday from Yucatan to the 26 of February. They have some idea of selling the public lands to actual settlers, on the plan of the United States land laws. If they do, just so surely as they exist, the Yankees will go over to that state and make a second Texas of it. Thus, in the order of Providence, is the destiny to be fulfilled, that this whole continent shall one day come under the dominion of the Saxon race.—*N. O. Adv.*

THE USE OF TEETH.—However white your teeth may be, be careful not to display them unnecessarily. Bear in mind that the best teeth, as has been quaintly said, are nothing but naked bones.—They are placed in the head as a good contrast to a pretty lip, but they must be seen only under the rose. An open mouth, a hanging jaw, and a display of grinders, has spoilt many a pretty face.—*Lord Powerscourt.*

SHOCKING CALAMITY.—In North Stonington on the night of Friday, the 5th inst., two sons of Mr. George Geer were burnt to death. They went out about 10 o'clock, P. M. as usual, to watch a coal pit, and not returning at the usual time in the morning, as another little son of Mr. Geer, was sent for them. He came running in the house, saying they were burnt to death. The father immediately started for the pit, and a few of the bones were found, where the cabin had been situated. One of them was aged 19, and the other 14 years.—*Norwich Aurora.*

A SHORT CREED.—A sceptical young man one day, conversing with the celebrated Dr. Parr, observed that he would believe nothing which he could not understand. "Then, young man, your creed will be the shortest of any man's I now."

THE FORCE OF HEART.—A man in Vermont, who has run for office the last ten years, and been defeated every time, declines being a candidate any longer, gives as a reason, that the people have got so 'in the habit of voting against him that it is all nonsense to try and *break them of it.*

The election for members of Congress takes place in this State on the 3d of May, agreeable to the proclamation of Gov. Bigger.

HOW TO PICK A SPEE.—"I say," said an urchin to another in the street the other day, 'You're the fellow what stole my marbles.'

'No I aint'

"Then I'm a liar, am I?"—and without more ado he commenced a violent battery on the person of the unoffending lad.

The Democrats in this Congressional district will be left probably the miserable alternative of voting for Smith or McCarty.

MARRIED.—At Mexico New York, March 23d, by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, Capt. SAMUEL C. FREEMAN, of Fort Wayne, In., to Miss SARAH BOGLOW, formerly of Westminster, Massachusetts.

DIED.—On the 5th, inst. at the residence of Mr. Paramour (her son-in-law,) Mrs. Hannah Wood, mother of Samuel and John Lillie, aged 69 years.

Prices Current

Of the City of Fort Wayne, corrected weekly for the Sentinel by P. H. OLIVER.

Flour, per Bbl.	$3,50	Hay per ton,	8,00
Wheat, per Bus.	50	Beef, pr 100 lbs.	3,00
Corn in the ear,	25	Whisky pr Gall.	25 a 28
" shelled,	31	Molasses, maple	62
" meal,	37	Honey, strained	75
Oats,	20	Sugar, loaf, pr lb	5
Barley,	50	Butter, retail "	15
Rye,	50	Tallow, tried, "	10
Bacon,	75	Beeswax, "	18
Peas,	62	Lard, "	7
Potatoes,	25	Pork, bulk, "	5
Dried Apples,	1,25	" Packed, "	10
Green "	75	Hams, cured, "	8
Peaches Dried,	2,00	Shoulders, "	6
Cranberries,	1,00	Sides, "	7
Clover Seed,	5,00	Cheese, "	8
Timothy and Herd	2,00	Eggs pr doz.	8

BARK WANTED.—2000 Cords Black Oak and Hig White Oak Bark wanted. Any person wishing to contract for any portion of the above, will please call on the subscribers at the Fort Wayne Leather Store, before the first of May. TAYLOR & RUSSELL.

Fort Wayne, March 9, 1841. 42c

Blacksmith Wanted.

THE Subscriber is in want of a person acquainted with the Blacksmithing business to take charge of his shop 11 miles from Fort Wayne, on the Lima Road. He has a good shop well furnished with tools, iron, &c. To any person willing to engage in the above line the opportunity offers many inducements.

Address SAM. T. HUNTER.

Perry Post Office Allen Co.

April 6th, 1841. 42p

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between FRANCIS COMPARET & HENRY R. COLERICK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said late firm, either by note or book account are requested to settle the same immediately, and persons having claims against it, will please present them.

The Books and Accounts will be left at the old stand of Scott. Ross & Co.

FRANCIS COMPARET.
HENRY R. COLERICK.

Fort Wayne April 10th, 1841. 41c.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus*

OHIO.	
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	
Lafayette Bank*	
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	
Bank of Cleveland*	Cleveland
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	Circleville
H. Lawrence Cashr.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton
Bank of Chillicothe	Chillicothe
Dodo payable at Farms & Mechanics bk Phil.	
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painesville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk. of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbus bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Commercial bk of Lake Erie*	Cleveland
Commercial bank of Scioto	Piusmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Farmers and mechanics bk*	Steubenville
Franklin bk of Columbus*	Columbus
Lancaster Ohio bank.	Lancaster
Muskingum bank	Putman
Urbana banking Co*	Urbana
Western Reserve bk*	Warren
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philad,
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
Do do branch	Hophinsonville
Do do branch	Bowling Green
Do do branch	Greensburg
Do do branch	Danville
Do do branch	Lexington
Do do branch	Frankfort
Do do branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
Do do branch	Richmond
Do do branch	Paris
Do do branch	Covington
Do do branch*	Lousville
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Illinois*	Shawneetown
Do do branch	Lawrenceville
Do do branch	Alton
Do do branch	Jacksonville
Do do branch	Pekin
State bank of Illinois†	Springfield
Do do branch	Galena
Do do branch	Chicago
Do do branch	Quincey
Do do branch	Jacksonville
Do do branch	Alton
Do do branch	Vandalia
Do do branch	Mount, Carmel
Do do branch	Belleville
Do do branch	Danville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis.	

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

OUR REMARKS.—No change in the Bank note list this week, and but little change in the solvency of other banks since our last. Two more of the New York "red back" banks have failed. The whole number that has now stopped is twenty. The two banks alluded to are the bank of the State of New York at Buffalo, and the bank of Olean at Olean. We saw one of the notes of the former this week; but previous to our having received information of its failure.—As this bank is located at Buffalo, it may have a large circulation west.

1841 1841.

Wabash & Erie

TRANSPORTATION CO,

THE SUBSCRIBERS will commence running at the opening of navigation on the Wabash and Erie Canal, a DAILY LINE of Boats for passengers and freight from Lafayette, Indiana, to a point in Ohio, 6 miles beyond the Indiana State line; making 146 miles.

The Boats will meet NEAL, MORA, & Co's. Line of Stages at the termination of the Canal in Ohio, which they will continue to run to their canal boat at the Lake. Also an excellent line of Boats on the Maumee River will be regularly running from the same place to the Lake for the purpose of carrying goods and passengers.

Steamboats and Stages are running in all directions from Lafayette, and Stages running North and South from Logansport, which will afford every facility to travellers that can be required and far exceeding any previous arrangements.

Fare will be reduced so as to meet the expectations of a generous public.

SAML. MAHON,
L. G. THOMPSON,
F. COMPARET,

Fort Wayne, April 3, 1841.

N. B. Stages will be put on between Lafayette and Fort Wayne in connection with the present line to the Lake, as soon as navigation closes in the fall so that no future time will be no interruption to travellers through this region at any season of the year.

☞ The papers at Lafayette, Logansport, and Perry the 2d, will please publish the notice until forbid. april 6w41

Oh Peleg! Peleg!

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Allen Probate Court, made at the February Term thereof in the year 1841. I will sell at Public Auction to the highest and best bidder for the same at the Court house door, in the Town of Fort Wayne between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of April, in the year 1841, the following described real property to wit: The South west qr. of the N E qr. of Section Thirty-three, in township 31. North of Range 12 East, (a part of the real property of Joseph L. Swinney late of the County of Allen deceased. Which property will be sold upon the following terms and conditions to wit: one third of the purchase money in hand, one third in six, and the remainder in twelve months. Purchaser giving his notes with approved security.

THOMAS W. SWINNEY Admr
of the Estate of
JOSEPH L. SWINNEY, dec'd.

Fort Wayne, April 10,, 1841. 42c.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Thompson, Sturgis, & Lent, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by cash or note; the above firm has been dissolved for some time, it is necessary that the business should be settled. The books are at the office of Thompson and Sturgis, next door to Comparet & Scott's store; all interested will please attend to the above.

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

There will be an election held in the several townships in Allen County, on Monday the 3d, day of May next, for the purpose of electing a Representative to the twenty-seventh congress, of the United States, for the fifth Congressional district of the State of Indiana.

JOSEPH BERKEY. Sh'ff.

April 10th 1841. 42c.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office in the City of Fort Wayne, on the 1st of April, 1841—if not called for before the 1st of July next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

	A
Adams Sarah	Anderson Richard
Alderman John N	
	B
Bentley Edwin	Beck Charles D
Bentley Morgan	Bennett Elijah
Brownell R P	Barbour Mary Miss
Brownell Robt.	Barden Jesse
Bastilloe Jacob	Bain John
Bateman John	Bine John
Barnhart Noah	Body Ebenzer
Bacon Enoch	Bacon Socrates
	C
Crane Joel	Canada Henry H
Comstock George	Carter John
Castleman Henry	Curry John
Clinger Mrs Jane	Clinger John D
Cavenaugh Patrick	Craig Janet
Crawford John	Carpenter Geo W 2
Carpenter Nathan	
	D
Douglass James	Dermott John 2
Dunton Ephraim H	Dunton Howard
Dalmon William	Dingman Abraham
	E
English John J	English James
Elsendorf Jacob	
	F
Frizius, C C	Foster Solomon D
Frink Hannibal	Frazer Daniel
	G
Griggs Harriet Mrs	Griggs Geo W 2
Gonnale Jefferson	Gowey Robert
Gray Samuel T	Goetchies Dewit
Garand Lewis H	Gold Elijah G
	H
Heath John	Holmes Ann Mrs
Hopple George	Hawkins Robert
Harper William	Hall Alvin
Holden Ebenezer	Hinton James
Haines Samuel 2	
	J
Jacoaks N	Johnson Absalom
Johnson John M.	Johnson John
Janney Algernan S	Jones Joseph
Jackson Jesse	
	K
Knuttle John	Kanager John
Klinger Thomas	Klinger Daniel
	L
Lotz Henry Col	Lake Eli
Lamon William	Lantz S2
Levanway Charles	
	L
Miller Henry	Miller Asa
McClure Jane	Marshall Noyes 9
Markman Jackson	Maxwell John
Murchland Thomas	Mahon William
	N
Newhouse Isaac	
	O
O'Brien Patrick	Olin H B
Ornaston James	Otey Joshua B
	P
Paramour Mr.	Pickens Jefferson
Paw Isaac	Powers John H
Patterson Isaac	Pritchard
Parrish David	
	R
Rayen James A	Rice J
Robinson Jane Mrs	Rumple Elias
Reynolds Perry 3	
	S
Sweet Geo W 2	Simeon George
Shipley John W 2	Sam Jacob
Smith John 2	Shoemaker Thomas
Shoemaker Gideon	Stutz Wm A
Shoeffer Henry	Sites Jacob
Shelmer Charles	Sutherland D W
Sherwood Nathan	Smith Justus
Storms Ebenezer	Stewart N D
Smith James	Sack Solmon
	T
Treasey Richard	Thatcher Ephraim
Thorp Martha Miss	
	V
Viney Samuel	
	W
Williams John C	Watson Jas J 2
Wash Frederick	Wells David
Weldon Daniel	Welch Samuel
Walker Messrs & Co.	Wilson James
Wood Wm	Wilson Geo T
Wyatt Nathan	Walker David
Wheeler Schuyler	

GERMAN LETTERS.

Adam Rauh	John Kraus
John Hafley	Elizabeth Beries
Mr. Behrle	Hartman Schmalt
Henry Heidbrink	Heinrich Menten
Christian Meyer	John Weagarly
Christian Ewel	Philip Jacob Ruehling
Joseph Gillig	John Kaisor
John Hoffman	John Horseman
Peter Shmidt	Charles Frederick Hose
George Leffler	John Heinrich Redeker.
John Heinrich Von Behren	

H. RUDISILL, P. M.

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.

April 3, 1841. 41c

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the sub-scriber on the estate of John G. Fox, dec'd. Persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.

SAMMON FOX, Adm'r

March 27 1841 40c

State of Indiana, Whitley County, Whitley Circuit Court, March Term, 1841.

Henry Cooper, vs. John Bonker, } Foreign Attachment.

THE above named John Bonk is hereby notified that upon the affidavit of the above plaintiff, Henry Cooper, a writ of Foreign Attachment was issued by the Clerk of the Whitley Circuit Court directed to the Sheriff of said County commanding him to attach the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of the said John Bonk that may be found in his county, and make return to County days with his proceedings thereon; and on the 4th day of December 1839, the Sheriff to whom it was directed returned said writ executed on the following pieces or parcels of Land, as the property of the said John Bonk to wit: the South West quarter of Sec. No. 9, Township No. 32, North of Range No. 10. East. Also the East half of the South East quarter of Sec. 8, Town 32 North of Range 10 East, which was valued at six hundren dollars, and the said John Bonk is hereby notified of the pendency of said writ, and if he fails to appear at the Whitley Circuit Court on the first day of the next term to be held at the house of Abraham Cuppy on Monday the 27th day of September next, in said county, the same will be determined in his absence.

Attest A. CUPPY. Clk.

March 30, 1841. 41c

In the Noble Circuit Court in vacation, March 25th, A D 1841.

Nathan G. Ball, vs. Elias Boulton Smith, Lusen Parmelia Smith, Ball in Chancery for the foreclosure of a Mortgage.

NOW comes into the office of the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court, the above named complainant, by E. M. Chamberlain, his solicitor, and files his bill of foreclosure, and also the affidavit of a disinterested person whereby it appears to the satisfaction of the Clerk of said Court that the above named defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Defendants that unless they appear at the next term of the Noble Circuit Court to be holden at the Court House in the town of Augusta, in said County, to commence on Monday the 19th day of April next, and plead answer or demur to the said bill or so far as to cause the calling of the cause, said bill as to said defendants will be taken as confessed, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

Attest ISAAC SPENCER, Clk.
By Wortley White, Deputy.

E. M. Chamberlain, Sol. for Com.

March 24, 1841. 41c

CAUTION All persons are forbid harboring or trusting my wife Maria on my account, as she left my bed and board without any just cause, or provocation, and I will pay no debts of her contracting. JOHN KENNEY.

Fort Wayne April 3 1841. 41p.

Partition of Real Estate.

TO all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given, that at the next term of the Noble Circuit Court, State of Indiana, to be held at Augusta, in said County of Noble, application will be made by the heirs of Joseph Smalley, late of said County deceased, relative to a partition among said heirs, according to their respective rights, the following described tracts of land, belonging to the estate of the said Joseph Smalley, and situate in said County of Noble, to wit: the West half of the south west quarter of Section No 4. Township No. 34, North of Range No 8 east. Also, the e South east quarter and east half of the South west quarter of Sec. 4, Township 34, North of range 8, east.

David Smalley, James smalley, Silas Shobe and Mary his wife

By E. M. CHAMBERLAIN. Att'y.

Hamilton Smalley, Isabella Smalley, Nancy Smalley, and Martha Smalley, minor heirs

By ISAIAH DUNYVEN, Their guardian.

March 17 1841. 41c

AN ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT GAMING.

BE it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that every person who shall play at any game or games for money, or other valued consideration, or who shall bet on the hand or sides of such as do play, at a Tavern or place licensed to vend spirituous liquors, by retail, or in any outhouse or appendage of the same, or in any other place of said city, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than one dollar.

SECTION 2d. That any person who shall, by playing or betting at, or upon any game or wager whatsoever, either loose or win any sum of money or article of value, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

SECTION 3d. That every keeper or exhibitor of either of the gaming tables called A. B. C. or E. O. tables, Richard table, Roletto, Spanish needle, Shuffle board, Faro bank, or other gaming table, or establishment, for the purpose of wining or gaining money, or any other article or property of value, either directly or indirectly, shall upon conviction thereof be fined many sum not exceeding twenty dollars. Passed March 15th, 1841.

G. W. WOOD, Mayor.

F. P. RANDALL, Recorder.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell at public auction on the 10th day of April next, at his residence, the following described property, viz: Lots No. 185 and 186 in Hanna's Additions to the town of Fort Wayne; upon which is a new Two Story House, a good Well, Stable, &c. Also, the South east quarter of the North east quarter of Section 30 in Township 31, north of Range 13 east, containing 40 acres, said Land lies about 2 1-4 miles from Fort Wayne.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.—Terms cash.

March 27 1841 40 BARNA HOLLAND.

FLINT SPRING.

H. J. BEITS, formerly of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. has recently Trent Clark County, Ohio, having purchased the well known stand called the COTTAGE INN, formerly owned and occupied by W. G. Johnson, at Huntington, In., would inform the public that he is making repairs and additions to his house, which will render the establishment commodious as a public Inn. Having had some experience in the above business, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public, and to those who are compelled to spend a night from their 'Sweet Home' it will be his object to render the short stay as comfortable and agreeable as possible.

His table will be furnished with that variety, (well served up) which the situation of a new country, and the markets will afford. Ohio Bar, he will not particularize as he intends keeping none.

H. J. BEITS

Huntington, March 27th, 1841. 40c.

AN ORDINANCE TO LICENSE HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.

BE it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that all peddlers of clocks, watches, jewelry, or any other goods, ware, or merchandize of any discription of hawkers wishing to vend their goods, ware, merchandize, watches and jewelry within the limits of this city, shall before offering said articles for sale, pay to the treasurer of said city the sum of ten dollars, for which said treasurer shall give a receipt which receipt shall be forthwith presented to the Mayor, who shall grant a license thereon for the term of one year, as in other cases, and provided further, that no license so granted, shall entitle more than one person to sell under the same license. Passed March 18th, 1841

G. W. WOOD, Mayor

F. P. RANDALL, Recorder.

Butchering.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that he is engaged in the Butchering Business, at the sign of the "Western Market," Columbia street, next door to P. Van Anda's grocery; where may always be found Beef, Veal, Pork, Sausages, and every variety of meat suitable for the season. Farmers will find a ready market for their Beef, Eggs, Calves, &c. &c.

G. W. CRUSEN.

Fort Wayne, March 20, 1841. c39

BAKERY.

THE Subscriber would inform his old friends and customers, that he is again ready to serve them with any thing they may want in his line, at the stand occupied by Mr. Cadott, one door east of Harnet & Hamon new brick building, Columbia street. He would also inform those who are indebted to him that in consequence of being burnt out by the recent fire, he is obliged to call upon them to come forward and settle with him immediately.

DANIEL MAGINNIS.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 26, 1840. p.

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of James Hanton. I levied on Lot No. 2 in Sec. 3, Township 31, Range 14, containing 80 rods more or less and seventy acre hundredths. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years, at the Court House door in the town of Fort Wayne Allen County in, on Saturday the 3d day of April, 1841 between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day. And in case it fails to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will offer the fee-simple of said land for cash.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

Fort Wayne, March 13th, 1841. 38c.

State of Indiana, Noble County—ss.

From the Indianapolis Democrat.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

I am pleased to notice, that in Ohio the Democrats are taken a bold stand in favor of supporting domestic industry. Resolutions have been adopted, at several Democratic meetings, making pledges to wears no other description of clothing but of domestic manufacture, and recommending in the strongest terms, to the ladies, to doff their foreign silks and satins and array themselves in the productions of our own fair country woman. In our embarrassed condition as a State, we would recommend that bachelors clubs be formed, resolving not to join in marriage with any young lady who would hereafter purchase any foreign article of dress, and that like meetings or societies be formed among the young ladies in reference to young gentlemen. I trust that the Indianapolis Legislative Assembly will take this matter in hand and that the junior members will act upon my recommendations. I understand the subject will be introduced for discussion on the next evening, when I hope the ladies will attend. One of the most wealthy and respectable merahants of Indianapolis has set the example of clothing his daughters in domestic manufactures, and I hope others will soon follow in his footsteps. No Democrat, I trust, will fail to exert his best influence.—Indiana can and will be redeemed through the industry and economy of her citizens.—To the bachelor editor of the Democrat I appeal for the insertion of this article.

A. HOOSIER.

Our correspondent "a Hoosier," may recollect that a few weeks ago, when we noticed Mr. West's new buildings for domestic manufacture, we then endeavored to show that domestic indnstry was the wealth and glory of a state or nation. England which prides herself as ocean's queen, and whose unceasing drum in an unbroken roll greets the rising sun in every land, may trace much of her greatness to a few persecuted Huguenot weavers, who a few centuries ago, were banished from France, and took up their abode in England as a land of refuge. Prior to that time England was dependant upon France for much of her wear. The skill and industry introduced by these refugees soon turned the tide of trade, and England exported her manufactures, to every nation.—Wealth flowed in from every side. All other branches of industry became stimulated—instead of importing iron from other nations, she soon became the exporter of this article to every part of the globe. Even the iron mountains of Russia and the vast fields of ore in America, were insufficient to meet her with competition, and now England in wealth in political sway, in military and maritime power, in extent of empire and in manufactures stands at the head of nations. Our railroads are laid with her iron—her capitol construes our improvements. Much of her present greatness is traceable to a band of poor wandering persecuted Normandy weavers who gave an impulse to her HOME INDUSTRY, which has placed her on her present proud eminence. If a correct course of policy were pursued by the people of the U. S., this country would in a short time attain that eminence which should have been hers years ago. It is folly and worse than folly to try to aid home manufactures by tariff.—They may for a time operate apparently beneficiel on special branches of business; but the *general* tendency of a high tariff, when its revenue is used for banking purposes, is to destroy home industry. A national bank, for instance, having the national customs to bank upon, enhances prices at home. Rents, property, produce, medicine and every thing necessary to supply human wants rise in price *proportionate* to the increase of PAPER CURRENCY. Labourers have to pay high for every thing; to say them-selves they must raise their wages so high that the working men of England can *underwork* our working community. If international commerce were left free, except so far as duties are necessary to raise a revenue for the support of government, and if the patriotic course of policy above suggested by our correspondent, were pursued by the people, the nation would prosper despite all foreign competition.

The wealthy merchant to whom our correspondent alludes is known to us. His laudible and patriotic example we hope will be followed. Costly apparel has long since ceased to be evidence of either mental or pecuniary superiority. Any empty headed dandy may wear a fine suit on *tick*. Indeed the most substantial business men of the present day are most plainly clad. "Gaudy array" is mostly but the distinction between the vermin descended butteflies and the bees of society.

One obstacle does exist in the way of domestic manufactures; that is, many working men are made believe that high wages, produced by bank expansions are beneficial; they never reflect that the same causes which raise their wages, also raise the price of every thing they have to pay for. It is to be lamented that many of the working community are grossly ignorant, and are easily made the dupes of aspirants. We know that some may think this an impolitic admission, but we believe the time has come that the candid truth relative to this matter be told.—Remember last summer how village merchants and pettifoggers gulled laborers by making them believe Mr. Van Buren would reduce wages!

In another article in this paper on the subject of *Sabbath Schools*, we have refered to the necessity of giving that intellectual expansion to the mind of youth which will render them proof to the wiles of demagogues. Home manufactures will never flourish till intelligence and a true spirit of patriotism pervade the country. When enterprise takes the place of the beggarly practice of office seeking and when industry superceeds speculation, our country will rise superior to the empire of the old world.

The excitement of politics is now over, it behoves every patriot to turn his attention to acting, as far as his ability may permit, for the common good. Politics is too often the madness of the many for the benefit of the few. Let the suggestions *mirthfully* thrown out by our correspondent have their due weight. The writer of the above communication dedicates it to the 'bachelor editor of the Democrat.' We are sorry he had not elicited the comments of "the better and brighter half of our cissorship," as he would be able, by consulting with his own "better half" to tell how the proposition of "a Hoosier" will take among the *ladies*, for they are to us a part of animated creation with which we are as little acquainted as with the mermades 'in ocean's coral groves' but we believe they will patriotically take hold of such measures as will, when energetically pushed forward, rebound to the welfare of our common country.

From the Liverpool Albion.

COLLISION AT SEA—DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

It is our painful task to have to record one of the most melancholy disasters which, of late years have taken place in the Channel, and which has been accompanied by the loss of no less than 122 men, women, and children.

The American ship Governor Fenner, Capt. Andrews, which sailed hence on Friday, at noon, for New York, came in contact on the following morning at two o'clock, off Holyhead, with the Nottingham steamer, from Dublin, for this port. The ship struck the Steamer amidships. So great was the force of the collision that the ship's bows were stove in, and in a few minutes from the time of the vessels coming in contact she sank, the captain and mate being the only persons out of 124 souls on board who saved their lives. The Nottingham was dreadfully shattered, but having been struck in her strongest part, the collision was not fatal to her.

From Captain Andrews, whom we saw on his landing from the Nottingham yesterday forenoon, we received a verbal account of the disaster; it was in substance as follows:—

"We sailed from Liverpool on Friday last at noon with the wind at S S W. The crew consisted of 17, and the passengers in the steerage amounted to 106. We had a full cargo of manufactured goods. On Saturday morning at two o'clock the wind blowing fresh from the S S W and when the ship was under double reefed topsails, the jib, spanker, and mainsail in, saw a steamer to winward on the larboard bow.—The ship's helm was instantly put hard-a port. The steamer crossed our bow, and we struck her right amidships. From the force of the collission it was evident that either the ship or the steamer would sink, or perhaps both. Instantly I felt that the ship, the bows of which were stove in, was sinking. I cried out to the crew (all the passengers were below) to endeavor to save their lives. They instead of running forward through fear, ran aft. My first object was to endeavor to save the crew and passengers; but so rapid was the sinking of the ship, I found it impossible to do anything to accomplish that object. I and the mate then ran forward, and finding the ship fast sinking, I tried to jump on the steamer. Failing my first attempt through a momentary faintness, I made a second, and just as the ship was at the waters edge, succeeded in grasping a rope which was hanging over the steamer's side. The mate saved his life by jumping from the fore-yard arm on to the steamer's deck. In one minute the ship sank, with sixteen of her crew and all the passengers, amounting together to 122 souls. The steamer's boat was instantly lowered for the purpose of making an attempt to save such of the crew and passengers as might be floating, but it unfortunately swampt alongside.'

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

THE DREADFUL LOSS OF THE GOVERNOR FENNER, EMIGRANT SHIP.

LONDON March 3 1841.

This truly awful calamity—the perishing of one hundred and twenty two souls.—the utter loss of the vessel—and the extraordinary circumstances of the collision, have made the affair one of most fearful interest and excitement in this country, crowding the columns of our papers, day after day, with every item that could, by any stretch of ingenuity and industry, be gathered, either of fact or fiction, for the purpose of increasing the feverish state of the public mind. It is proper therefore, that you should pause before giving credence to all, or even much, of what you will find in print, for though several sentiments have appeared as under the authority, and apparently as if taken down from the lips of Captain Andrews, of the Governor Fenner, yet I am quite certain that these assertions are utterly false, and that they must be considered, for the greater part, as 'artifices' of that most industrious and imaginative race of beings—the reporters. The declaration of the mate, attested before the Mayor of Liverpool, can, however, be taken as facts It is as follows:

'I was first mate of the American ship Governor Fenner, (S. E. Andrews, master,) and the Steam Tug Company's boat came along side on Friday the 19th inst. at 12 A. M.; with Capt. Andrews, we then lying at anchor in the river. We hove up our anchor and proceeded to sea.—At half past 3 o'clok we discharged pilot and steamer. At 8 o'clock blowing fresh, we took in top gallant sails. At 9 o'clock, double reefed topsails. It was then my watch below. At 12 o'clock. I was called by the second mate. I came on deck, and Capt Andrews was there. He ordered the spanker to be taken in, and the jib hauled down that done, he ordered the mainsail to be hauled up it blowing very fresh with a heavy hard sea on, and raining. At 20 minutes past 1, we took the bearings of Holyhead light. At about 2, Capt. Andrews told me he was going below to shift his cloths, and that I was to keep a good look-out, and not trust in the least to sailors looking out. At about five minutes past 2, I saw a steamer's light on the larboard bow. I instantly reported the same to Capt Andrews who was then putting on his jacket I did not leave the deck, but called to him over the companion way. He immediately came on deck and ordered the helm to be put hard a-port and went close up to the man at the wheel and called for a light. We had two signal lanterns lighted in the cabins, ready to show in case of necessity. The boy on deck immediately went for a light, but before he could get on deck again we came in collision. Capt. Andrews had not been in bed since we left Liverpool, but had been on deck all night. This is the first statement that I have made, and all other reports now in circulation contrary to this, said to have come from me, I pronounce false.'

THE DUKE AND DUCHES OF MARLBOROUGH.—Two annecdotes are told of the duke and duchess of Marlborough, which we think highly, characteristic of this singular and highly-gifted couple. None of the Duchess's charms, when they were at their proudest might, had been so fondly prized by the poor Duke, her husband, as her splendid head of hair. Therefore one day, upon his offending her, by some act of disobedience to her 'sovereign will,' the bright thought occurred as she set considering how she could plague him most, that it would be a hearty vexation to see his favorite tresses cut off. Instantly the deed was done; she cropped them short, and and laid them in an ante-chamber he must pass through to enter her apartment; but, to her cruel disappointment, he passed, entered, and repassed, calm enough to provoke a saint, neither angry nor sorrowful, seemingly quite unconscious both of his crime and his punishment. Concluding he must have overlooked the hair, she ran to secure it. Lo! it had vanished and she remained in perplexity the rest of the day. The next, as he continued silent, and her looking-glass spoke the change—a rueful one, she began to think she had for once done a foolish thing. Nothing more transpired until after the Duke's death, when she found her beautiful ringlets carefully laid by in a cabinet, where he kept whatever he held most precious.

We deem this almost affecting. What an adorable vixen she must have been! The Duchess survived her illustrious husband not not less than twenty-two years, dying at the age of eighty-four in 1774. The love she had for the Duke may in no small degree be imagined from the following anecdote:—Though in her sixty-second year, she still possessed some attractions, insomuch that she was sought in marriage by Lord Coningsby and the Duke of Somerset. What her answer was to the former is, we believe, nowhere upon record. That to the Duke of Somerset is highly characteristic, and greatly to be admired:—"Marriage is very unsuitable at my age; but, were I only thirty, I would not permit even the emperor of the world to succeed in that heart which has been, all my life, devoted to John Duke of Malborough."

MARCH OF REFINEMEMT.

Drawing it a little finer than common.—'Hallo Sam Jonsing, how is you?' said Peter Gumbo last night as he met his old friend—'How is you *now*?'

'About de same, tank you. I hasn't seen you afore since de las' time, Pete—de time, you know, wen dat extraornary trial ob skill cum off at do St. Charles atween Master Diamond and de Kamtuckian. War'nt dat a great triump?'

'De lor! Sam—well it was hoss. Look heea, Sam, wat kind ob'stinction does you draw atween de to tripiscorean candidates for de high hona ob being considered by de bes judges de most finished dancer?'

'Say dat agin. Pete; I doesn't zackly comprehend yona meanin.'

'I say, Sam, wat 'stinction does you draw atween de ribal tripsicorean candidates for de hona ob bein considered de fus bes as a dancer?'

'Ezactly, Pete, now I understand you.—Well, dat Kamtuck man is wat you may call a dancer ob some sinction. He's great in de rough, break down part of de business, and stonishes de beholder wit de facility wid which he comes at toe-and-heel and double-shuffle touches, but, de lor! when it comes to de more classis part ob de dibine-art; you understans me Pete! when we talks about de real illegitimate refinement ob dancin, dars whar Master Diamond shines wid a lustre dat lays ebery ting in de shade. Whooh! go away! Dar's no more comparison atween de two dan dar is atween the beauty ob Miss Cinderelly—you knows her, Pete, de lubly far one dat I's gwine to marry—and old Makeet. Such comparisons, you know, is odorous, as the poet says, but den I's 'bliged to use 'em in order to 'lustrate my figah!'

N. O. Picayune.

THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH—Mr. Buritt a Blacksmith of Northampton Mass. recently delivered a lecture before the Lyceum of of that time, which astonished, as well as delighted, all who heard it, by the beauty of its composition. Mr. B. is but 32 years of age; works regularly at his trade and has acquired, without a teacher, an intimate knowledge of more than fifty different languages. He is a shining proof of the value of industry and time.

CAUSES OF CONJUGAL QUARREL.—For Pope's exquisite good sense take the following, which is a masterpiece:—'Nothing hinders the constant agreement of people who live together but mere vanity—a secret insisting upon what they think their dignity or merit and inward expectation of such an over-measure of deference and regard as answers to their own extravagant false scale, and which nobody can pay, because none but themselves can tell readily to what pitch it amounts. Thousands of houses would be happy tomorrow it this passage were written in letters of gold over the mantel piece, and the offenders could have the courage to apply it to themselves.

VERY SATISFACTORY.—"Now, uncle, hang a big pumpkin to the ceiling, and daub it over with molasses, and when you see the flies gathered around it, imagine that it is the world, and the flies its inhabitants.'

'That's the way it works, is it?—Well, Tom, is it a fact that the Chinese walk with their feet ferment our feet, and their heads down?'

'Yes, sir,'

'And is it a fact that the Devil's fire works is right under the earth?'

'Yes, sir,'

'Well I wonder if the Chinese ain't bothered a good deal with the smoke?'

The heart, by its muscular contraction, distributes two ounces of blood from 70 to 80 times in a minute.

A VERY LITTLE NOW AND THEN.—"Doctor," said a certain squire, after reading the prescription of a physician whom ill health had oolibed him to consult, "do you think that a very little spirits now and then would hurt me very much? "Why, no sir," answered the doctor, very deliberately, "I do not know that a little now and then would hurt you very much; but sir, if you don't take any, it wont hurt you at all."

"The other evening," says a cotemporary, "a well known novelist, a man of great coolness and courage, was met by a stout fellow, who pulled out a poniard and demanded his purse. 'Capital!' the other exclaimed. 'I was just about to make the same demand on you—but come, as I have fallen in with one of ourselves, I'll give you a share of a prime job I have got in hand. Come along!' Deceived by this confidence, the real rogue joined the counterfeiter, and they stole along together till they were met by a patrol, into whose hands the good natured friend unkindly lodged his associate."

The Buletin received news yesterday from Yucatan to the 26 of Febreary. They have some idea of selling the public lands to actual settlers, on the plan of the United States land laws. If they do, just so surely as they exist, the Yankees will go over to that state and make a second Texas of it. Thus, in the order of Providence, is the destiny to be fulfilled, that this whole continent shall one day come under the domicion of the Saxon race.—*N. O. Adv.*

THE USE OF TEETH.—However white your teeth may be, be careful not to display them unnecessarily. Bear in mind that the best teeth, as has been quaintly said, are nothing but naked bones.—They are placed in the head as a good contrast to a pretty lip, but they must be seen only under the rose. An open mouth, a hanging jaw, and a display of grinders, has spoilt many a pretty face.—*Lord Powerscourt.*

SHOCKING CALAMITY.—In North Stonington on the night of Friday, the 5th inst., two sons of Mr. George Geer were burnt to death. They went out about 10 o'clock, P. M. as usual, to watch a coal pit, and not returning at the usual time in the morning, another little son of Mr. Geer, was sent for them. He came running to the house, saying they were burnt to death. The father immediately started for the pit, and a few of the bones were found, where the cabin had been situated. One of them was aged 19, and the other 14 years.—*Norwich Aurora.*

A SHORT CREED.—A sceptical young man one day, conversing with the celebrated Dr. Parr, observed that he would believe nothing which he could not understand. "Then, young man, your creed will be the shortest of any man's I now."

THE FORCE OF HEART.—A man in Vermont, who has run for office the last ten years, and been defeated every time, declines being a candidate any longer, gives as a reason, that the people have got so in the habit of voting against him that it is all nonsense to try an! *break them of it.*

The election for members of Congress takes place in this State on the 3d of May, agreeable to the proclamation of Gov. Bigger.

HOW TO PICK A SPRE.—"I say," said an urchin to another in the street the other day, 'You're the fellow what stole my marbles.'

'No I aint'

"Then I'm a liar, am I?'—and without more ado he commenced a violent battery on the person of the unoffending lad.

The Democrats in this Congressional district will be left probably the miserable alternative of voting for Smith or McCarty.

MARRIED.—At Mexico New York, March 23d, by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, Capt. SAMUEL C. FREEMAN, of Fort Wayne, In., to Miss SARAH BIGELOW, formerly of Westminster, Massachusetts.

DIED.—On the 5th, inst. at the residence of Mr. Peramour (her son-in-law,) Mrs Hannah Wood, mother of Samuel and John Lillie, aged 69 years.

Prices Current

Of the City of Fort Wayne, corrected weekly for the Sentinel by P. H. OLIVER.

Flour, per Bbl.	$3,50	Hay per ton,	8,00
Wheat, per Bus.	50	Beef, pr 100 lbs.	3.00
Corn in the ear,	25	Whisky pr Gall.	25 a 28
" shelled,	31	Molasses, maple	62
" meal,	37	Honey, strained,	75
Oats,	20	Sugar, maple, pr lb	8
Barley,	50	Butter, retail "	15
Rye,	40	Tallow, tried, "	10
Beans,	75	Beeswax,	15
Peas,	62	Lard, "	7
Potatoes,	25	Pork, bulk, "	5
Dried Apples,	1,25	" Pickled, "	10
Green "	75	Hams, cured,	8
Peaches Dried,	2,0	Shoulders, "	6
Cranberries,	1,00	Sides, "	7
Clover Seed,	5,00	Cheese,	8
Timothy and Herd	2,00	Eggs pr doz.	8

BARK WANTED.—200 Cords Black Oak and 150 White Oak Bark wanted. Any person wishing to contract for any portion of the above, will please call on the subscribers at the Fort Wayne Leather Store, before the first of May. TAYLOR & HUBBELL.

Fort Wayne, March 9, 1841. 42c

Blacksmith Wanted.

THE Subscriber is in want of a person acquainted with the Blacksmithing business to take charge of his shop 11 miles from Fort Wayne, on the Lima Road. He has a good shop well furnished with tools, iron, &c. To any person wishing to engage in the above line the opportunity offers many inducements.

Address WM. T. HUNTER.
Perry Post Office Allen Co.

April 6th, 1841. 42p

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between FRANCIS COMPARET & HENRY R. COLERICK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said late firm, either by note or book account are requested to settle the same immediately, and persons having claims against it, will please present them.

The Books and Accounts will be left at the old stand of Scott. Iten & Co.

FRANCIS COMPARET,
HENRY R. COLERICK.

Fort Wayne April 10th, 1841. 42c.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus*

OHIO.	
Commercial bank*	Cincinati,
Franklin Bank	
Lafayette Bank*	
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	
Bank ofCleveland*	Cleveland
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	Circleville
H. Lawrence Cashr.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton
Bank of Chilicothe	Chilicothe
Dodo payable at Farms & Mechanics bk Phil.	
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk. of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Commercial bk of Lake Erie*	Cleveland
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Farmers and mechanics bk*	Steubenville
Franklin bk of Columbus*	Columbus
Lancaster Ohio bank.	Lancaster
Muskingum bank	Putman
Urbana banking Co*	Urbana
Western Reserve bk*	Warren
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philad.
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
Do do branch	Hopkinsonville
Do do branch	Bowling Green
Do do branch	Greensburg
Do do branch	Danville
Do do branch	Lexington
Do do branch	Frankfort
Do do branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
Do do branch	Richmond
Do do branch	Paris
Do do branch	Covington
Do do branch*	Louisville
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Illinois*	Shawnetown
Do do branch	Lawrenceville
Do do branch	Alton
Do do branch	Jacksonville
Do do branch	Pekin
State bank of Illinois†	Springfield
Do do branch	Galena
Do do branch	Chicago
Do do branch	Quincey
Do do branch	Jacksonv'le
Do do branch	Alton
Do do branch	Vandalia
Do do branch	Mount Carmel
Do do branch	Belville
Do do branch	Danville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis.	

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

OUR REMARKS.—No change in the Bank note list this week, and but little change in the solvency of other banks since our last. Two more of the New York "red back" banks have failed. The whole number that has now stopped is twenty. The two banks alluded to are the bank of the State of New York at Buffalo, and the bank of Olean at Olean. We saw one of the notes of the former this week; but previous to our having received information of its failure.—As this bank is located at Buffalo, it may have a large circulation west.

1841 1841.

Wabash & Erie

TRANSPORTATION CO,

THE SUSCRIBERS will commence running at the opening of navigation on the Wabash and Erie Canal, a DAILY LINE of Boats for passengers and freight from Lafayette, Indiana, to a point in Ohio, 6 miles beyond the Indiana State line; making 146 miles.

The Boats will meet NEIL, MORE, & Co's. Line of Stages at the termination of the Canal in Ohio, which they will continue to run in their usual good style to the Lake. Also an excellent line of Boats on the Maumee River will be regularly running from the same place to the Lake for the purpose of carrying goods and passengers.

Steamboats and Stages are running in all directions from Lafayette, and Stages running North and South from Logansport, which will afford every facility to travellers that can be required and far exceeding any previous arrangements.

Fare will be reduced so as to meet the expectations of a generous public.

SAMPL MAHON,
L. G. THOMPSON,
F. COMPARET,

Fort Wayne, April 3, 1841.

N. B. Stages will be put on between Lafayette and Fort Wayne in connection with the present line to the Lake, as soon as navigation closes in the fall; so that in future there will be no interruption to travellers through this region at any season of the year.

☞The papers at Lafayette, Logansport, and Perrysburgh, will please publish this notice until forbid. april ewt41

Oh Peleg! Peleg!

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that in persuance of an order of the Allen Probate Court, made at the February Term thereof in the year 1841. I will sell at Public Auction to the highest and best bidder for the same at the Court house door, in the Town of Fort Wayne between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of April, in the year 1841, the following described real property to wit: The South west qr. of the N E qr of Section Thirty-three, in township 31. North of Range 12 East, in part of the real property of Joseph L. Swinney late of the County of Allen deceased. Which property will be sold upon the following terms and conditions to wit: one third of the purchase money in hand, one third in six, and the remainder in twelve months. Purchaser giving his notes with approved security.

THOMAS W. SWINNEY, Adm'r
of the Estate of
JOSEPH L. SWINNEY, dec'd,

Fort Wayne, April 10,, 1841. 42c.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Thompson, Sturgis, & Lent, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by cash or note; the above firm has been dissolved for some time, it is necessary that the business should be settled. The books are at the office of Thompson and Sturgis, next door to Comparet & Scott's store; all interested will please attend to the above.

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

There will be an election held in the several townships in Allen County, on Monday the 3d, day of May next, for the purpose of electing a Representative to the twenty-seventh congress, of the United States, for the fifth Congressional district of the State of Indiana.

JOSEPH BERKEY. Sh'ff.

April 10th 1841. 42c.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office in the City of Fort Wayne, on the 1st of April, 1841—if not called for before the 1st of July next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

	A
Adams Seraph	Anderson Richard
Alderman John N	
	B
Bentley Edwin	Birch Charles D
Bentley Morgan	Bennett Elijah
Brownell R P	Barbour Mary Miss
Brownell Robt.	Burdoe Jesse
Bastidor Jacob	Bain John
Bateman John	Blue John
Barnhart Noah	Boils Eleazor
Bacon Enoch	Bacon Socrates
	C
Crane Joel	Canada Henry H
Comstock George	Cutter John
Castleman Henry	Curry John
Clinger Mrs Jane	Clinger John D
Cavenough Patrick	Craig Jenet
Crawford John	Carpenter Geo W 2
Carpenter Nathan	
	D
Douglass James	Dermott John 2
Dunton Ephraim H	Dunton Howard
Dalman William	Dingman Abraham
	E
English John J	English James
Ehmendorf Jacob	
	F
Frizine, C C	Foster Solomon D
Frink Hannibal	Frazer Donald
	G
Griggs Harriet Mrs	Griggs Geo W 2
Goodale Jefferson	Gowav Robert
Gray Samuel T	Goetchies Dewit
Garand Lewis H	Gild Elijah H
	H
Heath John	Holmes Ann Mrs
Hopple George	Hawkins Robert
Harper William	Hall Alvin
Holden Ebenezer	Hinton James
Harris Samuel 2	
	J
Jacacks N	Johnson Absalom
Johnson John M.	Johnson John
Jenney Algerman S	Jones Joseph
Jackson Jesse	
	K
Knuttle John	Karnger John
Klinger Thomas	Klinger Daniel
	L
Lotz Henry Col	Lake Eli
Lannon William	Latta S2
Lewaoway Charles	
	L
Miller Henry	Miller Asa
McClure Jane	Marshall Noyes 2
Markman Jackson	Maxwel John
Morehead Thomas	Mahon William
	N
Newhouse Isaac	
	O
O'Brian Patrick	Olin H B
Ormiston James	Otey Joshua B
	P
Paramour Mr.	Pickens Jefferson
Pow Isaac	Powers John H
Patterson Isaac	Pritchard
Patrick David	
	R
Royce James A	Rice J
Robinson Jane Mrs	Rumple Elias
Reynolds Perry 3	
	S
Swart Geo W 2	Simeon George
Shipley John W 2	Sine Jacob
Smith John 2	Shoemaker Thomas
Shoemaker Gideon	Shultz Wm A
Shaffler Henry	Sines Jacob
Stebbner Charles	Sutherland D W
Sherwood Nathan	Smith Justus
Sterns Ebenezer	Stewart N D
Smith James	Sack Salmon
	T
Treasury Richard	Thatcher Ephraim
Tharp Martha Miss	
	V
Viney Samuel	
	W
Williams John C	Watson Jos J 2
Wash Frederick	Wells David
Webber Daniel	Wich Samuel
Walker Messrs & Co.	Wilson James
Wood Wm	Wilson Geo T
Wyatt Nathon	Walker David
Wheeler Schuyler	

GERMAN LETTERS.

Adam Ruch	John Kraus
John Hakey	Elizabeth Deries
Mr. Behrly	Hartman Schmidt
Henry Heidbrink	Heinrich Mouten
Christian Meyer	John Weagerly
Christian Eash	Philip Jacob Ruehling
Joseph Gidig	John Kaiser
John Hoffman	John Houseman
Peter Shmidt	Charles Frederich Hass
George Leffler	John Heinrich Redeker.
John Heinrich Von Behren	

H. RUDISILL, P. M.

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.

April 3, 1841. 41c

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John C, Fox, dec'd. Persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.

AMMON FOX, Adm'r

March 27 1841 40c

State of Indiana, Whitley County, Whitley Circuit Court, March Term, 1841.

Henry Cooper, vs. John Boals, } Foreign Attachment.

THE above named John Boals is hereby notified that upon the affidavit of the above plaintiff, Henry Cooper, a writ of Foreign Attachment was issued by the Clerk of the Whitley Circuit Court directed to the Sheriff of said County commanding him to attach the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of the said John Boals that may be found in his county, and make return in twenty days with his proceedings thereon; and on the 4th day of December 1839, the Sheriff to whom it was directed returned said writ executed on the following pieces or parcels of Land, as the property of the said John Boals to wit: the South West quarter of Sec No. 9, Township No. 32, North of Range No. 10. East. Also the East half of the South East quarter of Sec. 8, Town 32 North of Range 10 East, which was valued at six hundred dollars, and the said John Boals is hereby notified of the pendency of said writ, and if he fails to appear at the Whitley Circuit Court on the first day of the next term to be held at the house of Abraham Cuppy on Monday the 27th day of September next, in said county, the same will be determined in his absence.

Attest A. CUPPY, Clk.

March 30, 1841. 41c

In the Noble Circuit Court in vacation, March 25th, A D 1841.

Nathan G, Hall, vs Elias Boulton Smith, Luann Parmelia Smith,

Bill in Chancery for the foreclosure of a Mortgage,

NOW comes into the office of the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court, the above named complainant, by E. M. Chamberlain, his solicitor, and files his bill of foreclosure, and also the affidavit of a disinterested person whereby it appears to the satisfaction of the Clerk of said Court that the above named defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Defendants that unless they appear at the next term of the Noble Circuit Court to be holden at the Court House in the town of Augusta, in said County, to commence on Monday the 19th day of April next, and plead answer or demur to the said bill on or before the calling of the cause, said bill as to said defendants will be taken as confessed, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

Attest ISAAC SPENCER, Clk.
By Wentley White, Deputy.

E. M. Chamberlain, Solc. for Com.

March 24, 1841. 41c

CAUTION All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting my wife Maria on my account, as she left my bed and board without any just cause, or provocation, and I will pay no debts of her contracting JOHN N KENNEY.

Fort Wayne April 3 1841. 41

Partition of Real Estate,

TO all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given, that at the next term of the Noble Circuit Court, State of Indiana, to be held at Augusta, in said County of Noble, application will be made by the heirs of Joseph Smalley, late of said County deceased, testator for a partition among said heirs, according to their respective rights, the following described tracts of land, belonging to the estate of the said Joseph Smalley, and situate in said County of Noble, to wit: the West half of the south west quarter of Section No 4. Township No. 34, North of Range No 8 east. Also, the South east quarter and east half of the South west quarter of Sec. 4, Township 34, North of range 8, east.

David Smally, James smalley, Silas Shobe and Mary his wife

By E. M CHAMBERLAIN. Att'y.

Hamilton Smalley, Isabella Smalley, Nancy Smalley, and Martha Smalley, minor heirs

By ISAIAH DUNYVEN,
Their guardian.

March 17 1841. 41c

AN ORDINANCE TO PROHIBAT GAMING.

BE it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that every person who shall play at any game or games for money, or other valued consideration, or who shall bet on the hand or sides of such as do play, at a Tavern or place licensed to vend spirituous liquors, by retail, or in any outhouse or appendage of the same, or in any other place of said city, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than one dollar.

SECTION 2d. That any person who shall, by playing or betting at, or upon any game or wager whatsoever, either loose or win any sum of money or article of value, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

SECTION 3d. That every keeper or exhibiter of either of the gaming tables called A. B. C. or E. O. tables, Billhard table, Roulette, Spanish needle, Shuffle board, Faro bank, or other gaming table, or establishment, for the purpose of wining or gaming money, or any other article or property of value, either directly or indirectly, shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars. Passed March 18th, 1841.

G. W. WOOD, Mayor.

F. P. RANDALL, Recorder.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell at public auction on the 10th day of April next, at his residence, the following described property, viz: Lots No. 185 and 186 in Hanna's Addition to the town of Fort Wayne; upon which is a new Two Story House, a good Well, Stable, &c.

Also, the South east quarter of the North east quarter of Section 30 in Township 31, north of Range 13 east, containing 40 acres, said Land lies about 2 1-4 miles from Fort Wayne.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock—Terms cash.

March 27 1841 40 BARNA HOLLAND,

FLINT SPRING.

H. J. BETTS, formerly of Saratoga Springs N. Y, and recently from Clark County, Ohio, having purchased the well known stand called the COTTAGE INN, formerly owned and occupied by W. G. Johnson, at Huntinton, In., would inform the public that he is making repairs and additions to his house, which will render the establishment commodious as a public Inn. Having had some experience in the above business, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public, and to those who are compelled to spend a night from their 'Sweet Home' it will be his object to render the short stay as comfortable and agreeable as possible.

His table will be furnished with that variety, (well served up) which the situation of a new country, and the markets will afford. Of his Bar, he will not particularize as he intends keeping none.

H. J. BETTS

Huntington, March 27th, 1841. 40c.

AN ORDINANCE TO LICENCE HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.

BE it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that all pedlars of clock's, watches, jewelry, or any other goods, ware, or merchandize of any discription of hawkers wishing to vend their goods, ware, merchandize, watches and jewelry within the limits of this city, shall before offering said articles for sale, pay to the treasurer of said city the sum of ten dollars, for which said treasurer shall give a receipt which receipt shall be forthwith presented to the Mayor, who shall grant a licence thereon for the term of one year, as in other cases, and provided further, that no licence so granted shall entitle more than one person to sell under the same licence. Passed March 18th, 1841

G. W. WOOD, Mayor

F. P. RANDALL. Recorder.

Butchering.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that he is engaged in the Butchering Business, at the sign of the "Western Market," Columbia street, next door to T. Van Anda's grocery; where may always be found Beef, Veal, Pork, Sausages, and every variety of meet suitable for the season. Farmers will find a ready market for their Butter, Eggs, Calves, &c. &c.

G. W. CRUSEN.

Fort Wayne, March 20, 1841. c39

BAKERY.

THE Subscriber would inform his old friends and customers, that he is again ready to serve them with any thing they may want in his line, at the stand occupied by Mr. Caden, one door east of Barnet & Hannas new brick building, Columbia street. He would also inform those who are indebted to him; that in consequence of being burnt out by the recent fire, he is obliged to call upon them to come forward and settle with him immediately.

DANIEL MAGINNIS.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 26, 1840. p.

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office at the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of James Hinton. I levied on Lot No. 2 in Sec. 2, Township 31, Range 11, containing fifty seven acres and seventy one hundredths. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years, at the Court House door

THE subscriber will hire out horses by the day to persons who hire horses for their riding &c., will do hauling in or near town.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

DENNISON HOUSE.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STREET,

CINCINNATI.

Entrance on Fifth.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having occupied this central establishment for the past season, and intending to continue for a term of years begs leave to return thanks to his numerou friends and and a generous public for the liberal patronage he has received.

The location of the House is one of the best in the city being on the highest level, and about equi distant between the river and canal. The view of the city and surrounding country, from an observatory on this house, is one rarely equalled and never surpassed.

As for accommodations, and all the luxuries of the land, enquire of my old customers,

Bills reasonable—suited to the times.

A fine lithograph drawing of the establishment is presented to the public, on a large scale.

JOHN NOBLE.

Formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

Cincinati, Feb. 9—tf.

The following papers will copy the above advertisement to amount of $3, and charge Cincinatti Cronicle. Send one paper containing Advertisement to John Noble, Dennison house Cincinatti.

Advertiser, Journal, Louisville Ky. Whig Nashville, Tenn. Republican. Argus, St. Louis, Mo., Journal Indianapolis, Free Press Lafayette Ia.; Sentinel Fort wayne, Ia, Beacon, Lawrenceburgh, Ia., Whig Rushville, Ia., Banner, Madison, Ia. Palladium, Richmond, Ia., Herald, Cleveland, O, Clarion Sandusky city O.; Blade Toledo, O.; Inteligencer, Marietta O.; Tribune, Portsmouth, O.; Telegraph, Ripley, O.; Times, Wheeling n Va Gazette Charleston Va; Advertiser, Detroit Michigan, Eagle Maysville, Ky. Intelligencer, Lexington, Ky.; Gazette Advocate Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOST.

STRAYED From the subscriber living one mile south of Dicky's Lock, some time in the month of September last, a Small Bay Mare marked mane on the left side, and part of the mane remaining long and hanging on the right side. Said mare has a light mane and tail.—Whoever will return said animal to the subscriber, or give information to Z. Henderson at Fort Wayne, or at Paul Salts, at Dickeys Lock, shall receive $5 reward.

ANTHONY REVOY.

Feb. 20th. 1841. 35p.

THE

LADIE'S COMPANION,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIE'S COMPANION whose circulation in every state in the Union in reference to both extent and amount, is probably unexampled in the history of periodicals of its elevated pretensions and character, is published monthly in the City of New York. This established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, preparae in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its evidence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributors for the ensuing volumes, and it is hoped that the most honorable interpretation will be given to the assertion. The publisher and proprietor would scorn the imputation of presenting an array of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed as a contributor; but the public is assured that communication has been held with all authors whose names are employed in this exposition of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the pages of every number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader ever secure of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Hofland, (Eng.) Anna Maria Wells, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss A. M. F. Buchanan, Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. Emily W. Ellsworth, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud,

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Professor Barber; Professor H. W. Longfellow; Henry W. Herbert; Rev. J. H. Clinch; Rev. Charles Constentine Pise; Rev. A. A. Linscomb Balt.; Samuel Woodsworth; Chief Justice Mellen, of Maine; Park Benjamine; Olliver W. Homes of Boston; Henry T. Tuckerman; Rufus Dawes; Robert Hamilton: William P. Tappin; Greenville Mellon; A. B. Thatcher; Isaac C. Pray; C. P. Meris.

N. Hastings Weld; Alford B. Street; C. F. Dan iels; Alexander McMakin Philada. Horatio Gates of Buffalo; Neal author of the "Yankees," "Down Easters," ect.; Charles Gilman, Bangor, Me; John W. Casey.

Seba Smith; Albert Pike; T. S. Arthur, Balti Md.; James B. Phillips, Charles F. M. Deem; Alexander C Draper, M. D. Philadelphia.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Each number contains forty-eight pages of letterr press. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwerded by the earliest mails, stoutley enveloped. No volumes commence with the May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

WILLIAM W. SHOWDEN.

169 Fulton Street N. Y.

THE sub-criber will take horses in keeping by the week, on moderate terms.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 27, 1841 40c

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that in persuance of an order of the Allen Probate court, made at the February term thereof, the undersigned will expose to sale at the Court House in the city of Fort Wayne, on Saturday the 10th day of April next, the N. E. quarter, of the N. W. quarter of Section 31, Township 30 N. R. 12 E.

The terms of sale will be one half payable in three months, and one half in six months, the purchaser giving note and security

F. COMPARET, Adm'r.
of J. HAUGHNESSY, dec'd

Fort Wayne, Feb. 22d, 1841. 36c.

Jew Davids

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America no plaster, salve, ointment or liniment has been disvontinued by all who have had on opportunity of testing the superior medica virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligoments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auiliary, in removing the disease and a facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Cout, Inflamatary and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurection

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medica qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases, of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dutn Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified abtion upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexicp and Canadas. Office No, 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. Fate, do Huntington,
——— Baker, do Warsaw.

COUNTY ORDERS.—The subscriber has on hand between two and three hundred dollars of County Orders, belonging to the funds of the Allen County Library, which he is authorized to dispose of for a discount for cash. As it is desirable to convert them into available funds, those who are friendly to the Library and wish to purchase orders, will please call.

G. W. WOOD,

Library Treasurer.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 9th, 1841.

James W. Deneal, vs Samuel W. Burnham } Domestic Attachment.

ON the 6th day of January 1841, James W. Deneal sued out before me a Justice of the Peace in Allen county, a writ of domestic attachment against the Goods, Chattles, Rights, Credits, Moneys and effects of Samuel W. Burnham late of said county, an absconding debtor, which said writ hath been returned served as commanded. The trial of said cause will be before me at my office in the city of Fort Wayne on the 12th day of February 1841, at one o'clock P. M. of said day.

ROBERT HOOD, J. P.

January 14th, 1841. 30c.

CHRISTMASS AND NEW YEAR.—Presents suitable for the approaching Holydays, may be found at the EASTERN STORE,—Among them are:—

The Young Ladies Friend,
Daughters own Book,
Studen's Manual,
Fine Polyglot Bibles,
Fine Gault with Plates,
Polmecrian Testaments,
Mrs. Heman, Poems,
Mrs, Sigourney's Poems,
Harvey's Meditations
Daily Duties,
Women as she should be
Walks about Zion,
Miss Beechers Letters.
Society in America,
Bridal Gift
Fine Albums
Union Annuals
Youths Annual,
Basket of Flowers,
Bride at Home,
Fire-side Piety
Mother's Friend,
Child at Home.

Besides a great variety of other Books suitable for children; as well as many religious, miscellanious, school, classical, and Law Books.—For sale at Eastern prices adding transportation for cash. N. FARRAND,

Dec. 11th, 1840. 25c

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned administrator of the Estate of Joseph Richardville deceased, being desirous of having said estates finally settled at the next term of the Allen Probate Court—hereby gives notice that he will attend on the 3d day of the next term of said court, for the purpose of having a settlement with all persons having claims against said estate.

Those having claims are requested to attend and have them investigated by the court.

JOHN B. RICHARDVILLE, Adm'r
By COLERICK & COOMBS, Att's.

Fort Wayne January 2d, 1841. 26c.

LAND HO!

THE Subscriber has some valuable unimproved land, selected at an early day & with care, as to location; situated in the counties of Allen, Adams, De Kalb and Wabash, which will be sold low for cash. He also has some lands in the Territory of Iowa, which he will sell cheap, or exchange for lands in *Indiana*.

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 30th, 1841. 32.

Medical Notice.

B SEVENEIK, Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and accouchment, promoted at Berlin, in Prussia, who has already practiced 20 years with great success at Munster. Westphalia, respectfully informs the public that he intends to continue practicing in all the various branches of Medicine, Surgery and Accouchmant, in Fort Wayne and its vicinity. He will convince those who favor him with their patronage, by facts of his thorough and well grounded knowledge of the above sciences.

F. Kalkhoff, an experienced Anothecary, who studied at and was approbated by the University of Bonn, in Germany, will, in combination with him, prepare the medicines, and by the preparin of many other chemical subjects convince the public of his abilities. Both dwell at Mr. Furst. Fort Wayne January 1st 1841. 28 c.

A few articles of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for sale at *less than cost* by

SHERMAN & NELSON.

Octobe 17th 1840.

LAMP OIL, for sale by B. F. SAUNDERS

October 17th, 1840.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE WORLD.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, WHEN SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF 10 OR More.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER will be improved in its typographical appearance at the beginning of the next volume, in January, 1841. The publisher has made such arrangements as justify him in announcing to the public, that this paper shall continue to take precedence of all its competitors, as it has heretofore done, and all the facilities which his extensive Printing Establishment can afford, with the aid of his numerous Literary correspondents, at home and abroad, shall be united to make the MESSENGER still more satisfactory to its thirty five thousand of Patrons, distributed as it is, throughout every section of the Union. Every exertion will be made to keep equal pace with the advancement which is constantly making in the character of the Newspaper Press, and the Publisher pledges himself that this Journal shall, in all departments, afford to its readers a full and comprehensive view of the important events which are continually transpiring in our own Country and the European World! The actual fact is, that the WEEKLY MESSENGER is just such a Newspaper as persons living out of large Cities, require, and will be pleased to receive—and the Publisher, after an association of twenty years with the Newspaper Press, pledges himself that his Journal shall not be excelled, either as respects its moral and literary reputation, or the early dissimination of news and other important and useful information. "Go a-head," is his principle, and he has never failed to carry it out to the fullest extent.

The *Weekly Messenger* is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful white sheet, of the largest class. Single copies are forwarded to subscribers every week during the year for two dollars, in advance—or ten persons clubbing together, can have it for the same period, by forwarding the publisher a ten dollar note, free of postage, which is less than any paper of the same size can be furnished by any other office in the United States.

A variety of BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS will be given in regular successiou, which will be accompanied by appropriate Sketches, of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND!

With the immense circulation that has been received for the Weekly Messenger, during the four years past since its commencement, we are bold to say, that no paper has ever been destributed to the same number of patrons with fewer causes of complaint—in fact, we have the most cateful and trustworthy Clerks now in our employ, and no inducements are withheld to make them attentive and systematic in the discharge of their various duties; therefore, persons subscribing for the Paper at a distance, may rely on receiving it regularly and punctually by the due course of the mail.

All the contemporary Weekly Press in the Atlantic cities head their subscription papers with the imposing caption of "*Largest and cheapest!*" Now we propose that any person who cannot satisfy himself after one year's trial, that the Weekly Messenger is emphatically what we have said it is, and therefore is best entitled to patronage, that we will cornier on every one making such discovery, a Free Subscription for the space of another year.

☞At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs, the paper is invariable discontinued, unless the subscriptions are renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office. Address

CHAS ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS,

FOR FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or Postmaster who shall forward to our address Fifteen dollars, will be entitled to fifteen copies of the Messenger for one year, and either of the following works:

The art of dining, a popular book.
Andrew, the Savoyard, a novel in two volumes.
Charcoal sketches, by Neal.
Genius and Wisdom of Shakespeare.
Henrietta temple, a novel in two volumes.
Health and beauty, a volume much asked for,
Alexander's Travels, in two volumes.
Indecision, a favorite novel.
Miss Leslie's Cookery for married folks.
The Picture of Philadelphia.
Whispers to a newly married pair.
The prayer book 18mo. Neatly bound.
Every body's Album, with Engravings.

FOR THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS.

☞Any Agent or Postmaster who shall forward THIRTY DOLLARS, to our address, will be supplied with thirty copies of the Messenger for one year—and also be entitled, as a Premium for the same, to one copy of either of the following valuable works:

Gooch on females and Children.
American Flower Garden Directory.
Gregory's Mathematics.
Pambour and Locomotive Engines upon Railways.
Scott's Life of Napoleon,
Pilgrimage of Jerusalem and mount Sinai, by Baron Geramb, two volumes.
1000 Night's Entertainments, five volumes

FOR FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS.

A copy of either of the following works will be furnished to any Agent procuring a club of Fifty Subscribers—or, if it should be preferred, two of the first named premiums will be given instead.

Lockheart's Life of Walter Scott.
Treatise on the management and diseases of Cattle.
Holy Bible, quarto, with beautiful Engravings.

Terms OF THE Messenger

☞*PAYMENT ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.*☜

For one year,	$2,00
For six months,	1,00
For four copies for one year,	5,00
Clubs of ten furnished with ten papers for one year for	10,00

All who desire to secure the paper from the commencement of the volume please forward their names immediately.

☞Postmasters and other gentlemen who interest themselves to extend our circulation, may rest assured that the most strict and early attention will be given to their orders.

☞To secure agents and others from imposition, we guarantee to forward our paper who send us payment in advance, directed the Philadelphia Post Office, which order if received there, with the remittance, will be our acknowledgement of the same, and consequently the paper will be regularly sent for the time stipulated.

MRS. GERMAN,

Dress & Cloak Maker,

In the Brick building, opposite Thompson & Jefferds,

COLUMBIA STREET.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 14, 1840. 21c

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the following farm to wit: the farm formerly owned by John Custer, situated about three miles south west of Fort Wayne, containing One Hundred and Twenty Acres, and about sixty acres under improvement. Any person wishing to purchase a Farm for raising stock or grain will do well to call and examine the premises. Upon the premises there is a large frame house, and barn, and a never failing spring. For terms of sale, call on John B. Dubois, in Fort Wayne, or on the subscriber two miles south of Fort Wayne

SOPHIA HEND RSON.

Dec. 17, 1840. 26c

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Joseph Ensworth, and who have neglected to attend to a former notice, will be waited upon by the proper officer, unless they settle immediately.

ROB'T HOOD.

March 4th 1841.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The largest and most beautiful Newspaper in the World. Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States.

Published Saturdays, at 162 Nassau St. N. Y.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,

OR TWO COPIES FOR $5.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "great Western" among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost $2—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus' or Bancroft's History of America, which cost $3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For $5 two copies will be forwarded one year, or one copy two years.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been ENLARGED and its size, ample before, has been so much increased, that much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is embraced in its immense capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its contents; and whatever is new, rich, or rare, is immediately transferred to its columns. All the contributions to periodicals of American writers of repute appear in its pages; and the issues of the foreign press are laid under contributions, as soon as received in this country. To the Miscellaneous and Literary Department, the closest attention is paid; and in all the selections and original contributions, strict care is devoted to avoid all that may touch upon the opinions of my party in religion or politics.

Experience having taught us that we had marked out a patch for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan shall continue, as it begun, to be a bold, gentle, weighty, light grave merry, serious, witty, smooth, dashing, interesting, inspired, and incomparable newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror wherein all the world will stand reflected. It shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquarians—Pasquinades for wit mongers—Nuts and Ruisins for short-winded readers—Serenades for musical lovers—Sonnets for ladies—Sentiment for old bachelors—Statistics for politicians—and Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams, &c., &c., for all the world.

Letters should be addressed to

WILSON & COMPANY

Publishers of the "Brother Jonathan

THE Subscriber will sell all kinds of produce, and flour at the market price, and take in payment State Notes, (called "White Dog,") payable out of the proceeds arising from the further sale of Canal Lands, at 75 cents on the dollar. STEPHEN COLES.

P. S. Flour at four dollars current funds, or 5 dollars in the kind of paper alluded to. S. C.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 20, 1840. 22tf

Saturday Evening Post.

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST having CHANGED PROPRIETORS, the paper was brought out early in December in

An entirely new Dress.

A Series of Improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the best news and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

All that can be Desired.

The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique eminently handsome, and very superior quality. A new "head" for the paper has been engraved for us, by a celebrated Artist, combining beauty and simplicity, with utility and taste. We have, besides, made arrangements for a regular & adequate supply of stout, white paper at considerable expense. In addition to these efforts towards perfection in the mechanical department and exterior of our paper, no labor, and no cost will be spared in the developement of its intellectual strength. Our own exertions, when once fairly started, shall be of no ordinary character, and we have secured the assistance of

SEVEBAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIEND well known among the coteries of science, romance, and philosophy. In short,

THE PAPER ITSELF

shall be the

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the policy *of purchasing subscribers by subsidy*, WE SHALL MAKE THE PAPER FULLY WORTH THE SUBSCRIBES'S MONEY.

In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our country readers, a large portion of our attention will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such

News, Memoranda, Tables, Facts, Hints &c as may seem important to AGRICULTURISTS and the population resident without the confine of our great cities. We shall carefully chronicle not only the phenomena of men, but of things; no only the fluctuating value of opinions and hypothesis, but (a far more important matter) of beef pork, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, ect. ect. as well as every thing else calculated to interest the head, the stomach, or the pocket, of every member of society.

In fine, we are determined to make THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE-EMINENTLY

A Family Newspaper.

Globe Inn.

The subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Bourie as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co.'s store, and immediately on the Piqua and Goshen road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter. THOMAS NANDANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed from the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lake township, ten miles north-west from Fort Wayne, on or about the 22d of November last, one bay Pony Mare—mane roached—bob-tail—natural trotter, and no shoes on. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward.

JOHN MURPHEY.

Lake township, Allen county, Jan. 4, 1841.

NOTICE THE undersigned will attend in town on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at the office of John B. Dubois, for the purpose of adjusting and settling claims against or in favor of himself, and of the firm of F. D. Lasselle, & Co. All persons interested are requested to give heed to this notice, and those indebted are informed that unless they make settlement immediately, a minister of the law will be sent to them greeting, without respect to persons.

F. D. LASSELLE,

Dec. 15th 1840. 26c

DOCTOR L. BEECHER,

WILL attended to all calls in the practice of Physic and Surgery in town and the surrounding county.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 1, 1839.

Aug. 24, 1839. c10

CASH PAID FOR

2,000 HIDES.

THE subscribers will pay the highest market price for HIDES and CALF SKINS, on delivery at the store of R. W. Taylor, by

PHILO H. TAYLOR,
ALFRED A. HUBBELL.

Jan. 1st. 1841. 98o

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE,

INDIANA.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business, (either civil or criminal) which may be entrusted to their care, in the Eight Judicial Circuit, of the State of Indiana; in the Supreme Court of the State, as well as the Circuit and District Courts of the U. S.; and will also attend to any Collections throughout the State.

Office South side of Columbia street.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE Jr.

Dec. 1, 1839. 33c

Health to the Sick.

NEWTON'S INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES; viz: JAUNDICE WINE BITTERS, or Elixer of Health, and Cathartic Pills.—These valuable Bitters have been in use for many years, and their reputation has been rising or the same length of time, and thousands have experienced their beneficial effects. They are designed as a medicine of powerful efficacy, in the whole class of billious affections, viz: Liver complaint, Jaundice, Dispepsia, want of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, Diarrhea, indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Lunquid cases in female complaints, Billious and intermittent fevers and fever and ague the best medicine ever yet offered to the public, after thoroughly cleansing the stomach and bowels, and for almost every convalescent state. They powerfully break and remove all bad humors and at the same time stimulate and add permanent strength to the coats of the stomach and intestines, and the whole system.—As a preservative of health it is equal to any thing ever offered to the public; to strengthen and defend the constitution against wet, severe and inclement weather.

NEWTON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are highly approved and much used by physicians as a very thorough but mild physic. The original proprietor, Dr. NEWTON, after twenty years experience in practising and compounding medicine, flatters himself in offering these pills to the public that they will prove of more universal benefit than any other pills or composition of physic hereto'ore offered. These pills are capable of removing various symptoms which arise from a morbid retention of the contents of the stomach. They are particularly calculated to cleanse the stomach and bowels and remove the cause of fevers, cholics, Dysentery, Worms and a variety of febrile affections and to restore a healthy action to the system. They are good in dispepsin, headache, jaundice, hypocondriasis, vinerial obstructions, small pox and other eruptive diseases, &c.

With regard to certificates, the proprietors would say that they are in possession of testimonials certifying to the value of their medicines far too numerous to insert in a common newspaper, and constantly increasing, and they rely solely upon their intrinsic merits to sustain their character

For sale at the Drug Stores of O. W. Jefferds, and Robert Dykes, Fort Wayne. Henry Burgess New Haven. Henry Castleman, Jefferson—by the Merchants in Vanwert, Monmouth, Decatur and Wilshire.

March 1 1840 35c6m

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

ROPE WALK.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is about to commence the making of ROPE in the city of Fort Wayne. Merchants and others can be supplied with all kinds of CORDAGE, manufactured from Manilla or Kentucky hemp, at short notice.

JOHN MENKE.

N. B. The highest price paid in cash or cordage for good water rotted hemp.

July 4, 1840. 5ply

STRAYED OR STOLEN. From the subscriber living in Walden Township Walden County, Ohio, on the 14th, Sept. last, one sorrel Mare nine years old next spring, marked with the saddle and a small star in the forehead. One dun Mare 3 years old, white mane and tail, one shoe off the left fore foot, fetlocks of the hind foot white, and about 15 1-2 hands high, any person who will give information where the above horses, can be found to Mr. Hediken in Fort Wayne will be well rewarded.

MICHEL MAHER.

October 17th, 1840. 19p.

BOOTS & SHOES. A few pair of *Gaiter Boots and Ladies Slippers*, for sale very low by SHERMAN & NELSON.

October 17th 1840.

FERRY & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVING entered into a copartnership, will practice law in the several counties composing the eighth Judicial Circuit; and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims placed in their hands, throughout the State of Indiana.

Office on the north side of Main Street, immediately west of the Court house.

L. P. FERRY,
L. WILLIAMS. } 20tf

Oct. 1st 1840.

STOVES. Those who wants stoves *cheaper* than ever please call on SHERMAN & NELSON

October 17th, 1840.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THEODORE HOAGLAND,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the citizens of Fort Wayne generally, that he still continues to carry on business on Columbia street, next door to Scott & Iten's where he would be happy to wait on all those who want clothes made in a good and fashionable manner. All garments warranted to fit. Give us a call.

Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

June 9 1840 2tf

A Large quantitk of liqors, of the very first quality for sale cheap.

by SHERMAN & NELSON

Oct. 10 1840.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

BOATBUILDING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, that he is engaged in THE BOAT BUILDING BUSINESS, at the east end of Columbia street Fort Wayne—where he is at all times prepared to do work at the shortest notice. He has on hands materials of every description, suitable for building or reparing boats. Thankful for past favors, he hopes that those who are aware of his skill and experience in the above business will give him a share of their custom.

J. W. DENEAL.

Fort Wayne, 12th, 1841.

NOTICE.—In persuance of an order, to me directed by the Justices of Rock Creek township No. 27, (and township No. 4, for School purposes,) North of Range 11 East, I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in Bluffton, Wells, County, In. on the 5th day of July next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. and adjourn from day to day, the sixteenth Section of said Township, for the use of common schools, according to a law appointed Feb. 6th, 1837, and Feb, 8th, 1838.

ELIJAH SUTTON
School Com. W.C.

Feb. 17th, 1841. p.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that application will be made at the next term of the Huntington Probate Court for the sale of the following Real Estate, belonging to the estate of John Bergen, dec'd: the E. half of S W quarter Section 22, Township 29, Range 9, containing 80 acres. All persons interested will take notice.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Adm'r

March 3d, 1841. 37p

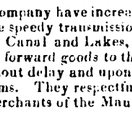
INTERESTING TO FAR ERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flaxseed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 33c.

1841.  1841.

AMERICAN

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

THIS Company have increased their facilities for the speedy transmission of merchandize on the Erie Canal and Lakes, and are now fully prepared to forward goods to their point of destination without delay and upon the most advantageous terms. They respectfully solicit a call from the merchants of the Maumee and Wabash valleys.

For freight apply to

D. P. PARKER, P. GRANDIN, } 104 *Broad st. N.Y.*

H. NILES, & Co.,—*Albany N. Y.*
P. L. PARSONS, & Co.—*Buffalo, N. Y.*
G. S. HAZARD—*Maumee City.*

N. B. Consignments shipped by this line and marked to my care will be forwarded through with all possible despatch.

G. S. HAZARD.

Maumee City, May 28, 1840. 1c

Chair Making.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership in the above business, under the name and firm of

EMINGER & HORN.

Their shop is on Calhoun street, one door south of Freeman & Taylor's store, where they will at all times be in readiness to accommodate their customers and the public generally with any articles in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

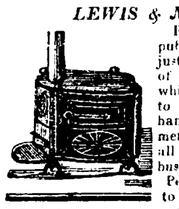
A. EMINGER,
S. HORN.

Fort Wayne April 12, 1840.

Copper, Tin and Sheet ron MANUFACTORY.

Corner of Columbia and Clinton Street.

LEWIS & MARSH.



Respectfully informs the public—that they have just received their supply of Stock for the season, which will enable them to keep constantly on hands a general assortment of WARE, and do all JOBS in their line of business promply

Persons purchasing ware to retail, will find it to their advantage to call, as they are determined not to be under sold by any western manufactory.—For all JOBS or WARE they expect *ready pay.*

Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, and Rags, will be received in payment.

City of Fort Wayne, June 13th. 1840. 2tf

Land and Town Lots.

I PROPOSE selling in Lots No. 74, and 101, and the south half of Lot No. 102 all adjoining the Public Square opposite the Court House.—The first named Lot has a large Barn or Stable thereon. The second named lot has a large and commodious new building intended for a tavern, it is now being finished, which will be completed within 90 days. The last mentioned lot has a house upon it with seven rooms; and small stable, large enough to accommodate any family. Also, 6 Lots in Hanna's Addition, to wit: No. 391, 392, 393, 394, 413, and 414. Also, 32 Acres of Land, being a part of W half N E qr. of Sec. 11, Town 30, N of R 12 East, adjoining the City of Fort Wayne; upon said land there is erected four comfortable dwelling houses, the tract can be divided to suit purchasers. I have also, several improved farms as well as unimproved between Fort Wayne and the State line, along the Maumee River. Also, a large quantity of first rate land upon the Little St. Joseph river, in Allen and DeKalb Counties. Also, 500 acres in Wells County unimproved, some in Adams, Whitley and Noble, all of which I will sell low for cash or Treasury notes, on the following payments, viz: one third cash in hand and the deferred payments in one and two years, with interest. Treasury notes drawn by the United States and the State of Indiana will be received in payment as well as cash.

JOHN SPENCER.

City of Fort Wayne, April 20, 1840. 42tf

Look at this!

THE subscriber has 1500 Acres of choice Land for sale, situated in different places and well calculated to make farms from 160 acres to 640 acres each. These lands were well selected when there was an abundance of unsold land in market. Persons wishing to purchase unimproved lands to settle upon, will find it to their advantage to examine these tracts before purchasing elsewhere The terms will be cheap, very cheap as usual for cash.

THOS. PRITCHARD.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 19, 1840. 15c

LETTERS of Administration has been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Jonathan Stevens, late of Lagrange county dec'd All persons who are indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same, will file the same in the office of the clerk of said county, duly authenticated for adjustment. The estate is supposedto be solvent.

SILVANNUS HALSEY. Adm'r.
SOPHIA STEVENS, Adm'rx.

17th, 1841. 36.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages for SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Lumber for Sale.

I PROPOSE selling a quantity of Lumber, for which I will receive cash, notes, Treasury notes, and County orders at what they are worth in payment. JOHN GRIMES.

Fort Wayne, April 20, 1840. 42tf

D. B. SMITH,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LUMBER & SALT,

MAUMEE CITY, OHIO.

March 13, 1840. 36p

COOPER & BUCHANAN,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW

FORT WAYNE,

Indiana.

HENRY COOPER & JAS. E. BUCHANAN, have entered into a law partnership, under the above firm. All professional business in the eighth judicial district of Indiana, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts will meet with pr